DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS
BY
PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATED DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES and LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the remedies that have been made to purge it out, none are equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the

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fulous and Mercurial diseases destroy what parts they may attack. Thousands die annually protracted diseases of this class, and from the of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and , and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the tion. The system best resists the inroads of diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic kind unavailable or injurious."

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TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Imperial Diet Drink; and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is therefore objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction for a fluid saturated with sugar is unsuitable for keeping in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar which he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla; and which is of no use whatever except to make the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a common point of view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESS and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess, any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 Broadway, New York, and
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 150. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of William P. King and Abram Owens at Franklin, Ky.—The Crime and the Trial—Extraordinary Scenes and Speeches at the Gallows.

FRANKLIN, Ky., June 28.—Captain William P. King and Abram Owens, convicted of the murder of H. King, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at this place to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On Thursday, November 8, 1866, at about 8 o'clock A. M., the Louisville and Nashville train was thrown from the track by obstructions placed thereon, and the passengers robbed of money, watches, jewelry, and clothing. At that time violence and robberies were of daily occurrence in that section of the State, and up to the time of this robbing no one of the desperadoes who infested the country had been brought to justice. The civil law was powerless, and its officers were deterred by fear from making any attempt to arrest and punish the criminals. It is probable that this outrage would have been passed over in silence had not the reward of $10,000 offered by the Railroad Company tempted one of the gang to turn State's evidence and make disclosures which led to the arrest by the military authorities of the whole party. It soon became known to the rascals that some of their number had turned State's evidence. According to a solemn oath taken by them before engaging in the robbery, any one turning traitor was to be killed by the rest of the company. On Sunday, November 19, one of the robbers, Harvey King, was shot through the head and killed. On the 13th of December, 1866, the Grand Jury for Sampson county indicted Abner Owens, William P. King, Charles Smith, Abram Owens, Wesley Finn, William Finn, D. R. Wainscott, Joseph Payne, John Calvert, and Robert Hay, for the murder of Harvey King. A true bill was also found against the same parties for the train robbery, on which last indictment they were held for trial at the following regular June term of the Simpson Circuit Court. A special term of the Court was held January 8, 1867, to try the parties on the indictment for the murder of Harvey King. This trial resulted in the conviction of William P. King and Abram Owens of the murder of Harvey King, who was the brother of William P. They were sentenced to be hanged on the 22d day of March following. Strong efforts were made to obtain their pardon, but without success. Captain King wrote a letter to Governor Bramlette the 1st of February, asking for a respite. The Governor respited the condemned until the 17th of May. About the 10th of that month strong appeals were made to the Governor for a further respite. This was represented to him by men of high standing that certain facts had come to light which went to prove the prisoners innocent of the murder, and to fasten it upon other parties. Mrs. King, the mother of Captain King, also addressed the Governor a letter, piteously asking for a pardon, and the Governor again respited the condemned until this day, when at 11 o'clock they paid the penalty of their crimes by stepping from the gallows to eternity.

The band played a funeral march all the way to the place of execution. King and Owens called to their friends as they saw them in the crowd, and exhorted them to meet them in heaven. Between three and four thousand persons, old and young, assembled to witness the execution. Delicate women, who would scream at the sight of a spider, came many miles through the dust, and stood in the broiling sun for hours to see the poor wretches hung. The procession arrived at the scaffold at twelve o'clock M. Owens was the first man on it, ascending the ladder with a firm step and bowing to the crowd. He was followed by King, the Sheriff, ministers, and members of the press, who were provided with seats on the scaffold. The Rev. Mr. Horn, of the Baptist Church, sung the hymn commencing, "Have pity, O Lord! forgive a repentant rebel," both prisoners joining in the singing of the hymn. Rev. Mr. Redford, of the Methodist Church, then offered a prayer.

SPEECHES OF THE CONDEMNED.

At conclusion of the prayer the Sheriff introduced Captain King to the immense crowd. A breathless silence ensued. The prisoners begged to have their arms released until they made a few remarks. The request could not be granted, and Captain King spoke as follows:—

My Dear Dying Friends;—I have met many of you before, but we now meet for the last time on earth. I see many faces before me that I have met in happier days; young ladies and gentlemen with whom I have passed the happiest hours of my life. I have been confined eight months in jail. I am to die a most ignominious death, yet I have the proud consciousness of knowing that I am innocent of the charge for which I am to die. I have a hope in Heaven which I would not give for my life. My dying friends, the peace of a Christian is worth more than anything else on earth: he can lay down at night and sleep soundly. In my lonely cell I have walked like a wild beast of the forest during my confinement, thinking of my mother, sisters, and wife. I tried my best to be free once more, and could I be free I would not go to home to those I love I would give all the world, were it mine; but I have to die. I am one of the happiest men you ever saw. Liars, scoundrels, and murderers have cheated and chiselled me out of my life. I am not able to make a speech. I would that I had the voice, so that all my friends could hear me, and for God's sake to meet in Heaven. (Here King became much excited). Tell Griff Wright, who has treated me worse than man has ever treated me before, that I want to meet him in Heaven. Tell him he swore away my life, but that I forgive him, and could take him in my arms and love him. You promised faithfully, Griff Wright, that you would stand by me through all my troubles. You swore it, too, over the body of my dead brother, but you have come false testimony against me and hunted all the liars in Simpson county to swear away my life. Instead of standing by me you give me the deepest stab; but I forgive it all. Meet me in heaven, I hope no one will think I am angry. This is my last speech; two hours from now I hope I will be with my Father in heaven. I am to die for the death of my brother. No one ever loved a brother better than I did that murdered boy. Had I known his murderer I should not have said yes or nay, but I would have killed him. I never murdered a man in cold blood. I have killed men in the army, but it was in self-defense, and would do the like again. I am standing with a rope around my neck, about to be hung. I now say before God and man I am innocent of my brother's death. Had I killed him I would not have been here to-day. No one could have caught me. I am too smart for that. If Abe Owens is guilty let him suffer. I once said I thought he was guilty. It is easier to die if you are guilty, for then you know you deserve death, and will be reconciled to it; but to die innocent is terrible. Perhaps it is all right. God may and doubtless has a providence to fulfil in my death. It may save many lives, it may prevent many crimes, I am prepared and willing. I wish I had died in infancy. All of us have sinned; let him that is blameless cast the first stone, for under Divine law we are all guilty.

King repeated the substance of the foregoing speech many times, occupying thirty-five minutes. He frequently paused and asked for water, and consoled by urging all who heard him to meet him in Heaven. He was at times very much excited, accompanying his words with a stamp of his foot. When speaking of his wife and mother he faltered, but he displayed not the slightest fear of death.

Owens next advanced to the front of the scaffold, with a perfectly self-possessed air, and said:—

Ladies and Gents:—I am about to make my first speech. I have little or no education. I am about to be executed for a crime of which I now say before God and man, and as a dying man, that I am innocent. I fought three years and six months for my country. I never killed a man in cold blood. I am not a Rebel, nor am I an Abolitionist: I have been a Constitutional Union man, and shall die one. I did not know that King was dead until he had been dead two days. I did not have a fair trial. The jury were prejudiced against me, and witnesses have been bought to take away my life. Money speculates in blood! One thousand dollars will not buy two men's lives any time. Nothing was proved against me. I borrowed the pistol to go to Tennessee to see my relatives. I sent it back to Billy King. It went through many hands after leaving mine, and two days after it was proved that there was blood upon it. I did not receive justice. I have been a very bad man, but I am prepared to die. Before I leave this world I wish to speak to Griff. Wright, who swore to a notorious lie, and bartered away life. Tell him I forgive him. He has caused me to die. I wish to tell you all that Griff. Wright was the first man who ever proposed to rob and murder a man. He proposed to me and Billy King. This is God's truth, coming from a dying man. Ask Simpson if he did not see us in the lane talking about it. He proposed to rob and murder a man living between Gallatin and Franklin. Did I go? No, sir! You may say that Abe Owens tells lies on the scaffold, you may believe me or not; that is with you: I have not been tried for train robbery, and it is not for that I am to be murdered. A great many men have come long distance, I suppose, to see a great character. Everything bad has been reported of us. It is said that Billy King cut off a man's head and threw it in the lap of his wife. Now, I am as brave as King, I believe, but I could not do that. It has been said and sung that we are bloodthirsty men. If I ever I killed a man, I do not know it. I was put on trial for murder; but the $10,000 of the railroad company is what convicted me. It brought the witness that took away my life.

Turning to the counsel for the prosecution, Owens said:—Genits, we held you at bay for a long time, but you have got us at last. I die happy, for I believe I am going to Heaven. It must be easier to die innocent than guilty. You can hang me on this gallows—you can hang me heels up if you will, and let me hang here until birds of the air eat the flesh from my bones, and build their nest in my skull, but that is all you can do. Thank God, you can't kill my soul. You may believe of me what you like; but all your belief will not make me guilty. I die an innocent man. You murder my body, but my soul is beyond your reach. Reley, Low, and Griff Wright were hired to swear away my life. Tell them I forgive them.

Owens spoke fifty-five minutes, during which he repeated the substance of the foregoing several times. He paused frequently to let the reporters keep up with him. At times he was quite eloquent. He denounced his enemies in the most withering terms.

When he had concluded his remarks, Rev. Mr. Haswell offered up another prayer.

THE EXECUTION.

At five minutes before 2 P. M. the doomed men took leave of those around them requesting that their bodies be given to their friends. After the caps were drawn over their faces Owens said:—

"Good-by, Billy; this is what they have been after for a long time."

"Yes," said King, "and they have got it at last."

Owens remarked repeatedly, "Hold your head, Billy."

At precisely 2 o'clock P. M., the drop fell: Owens died almost instantly, but King lived twenty-two minutes, and his neck was not broken, he having requested the Sheriff to adjust the rope in a manner that would not break it. Up to the last moment they declared their innocence, and maintained the courage and nerve that had characterized them from the first. They had abandoned all hope of a reprieve before leaving their cell.

The large crowd was quiet and orderly. One young woman became hysterical during Owens' remarks and shouted "Glory to God," and exhorted all to get religion.

Taken altogether, it was one of the most remarkable executions in the history of Kentucky. From all the vast crowd present there was but one expression of opinion heard, and that was that the prisoners were guilty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Decision of the United States Commissioner in the Case of Downey, Charged with Violating the Registration Law—Mass Meeting of Colored and White Citizens.

RICHMOND, Va., June 28.—The following decision in the case of Mr. Mark Downey, accused of committing perjury by registering in violation of the disfranchising clause of the Alexandria Constitution, was delivered to-day by Mr. George Chahoon, United States Commissioner:—

The Alexandria Constitution provides that no person shall be allowed to vote without first taking an oath that he has not given aid and comfort to the Rebellion since January 1, 1864, and prescribes a means by which this disfranchisement may be removed. It is not necessary for me to decide whether this disfranchisement has ever been legally removed or not. I have only to determine whether it ever legally existed. Upon this I think there can be no doubt; for the Constitution adopted at Alexandria is now the recognized Constitution of Virginia, and the persons disfranchised by that Constitution were in fact prohibited from voting, until all evidence was called, and the disfranchisement removed. The Reconstruction law of Congress provides that no one shall be registered as a voter without previously taking an oath, a part of which is in the following language, to wit:—"I have not been disqualified for participation in the Rebellion," etc. The evidence in this case shows that Mr. Downey participated in the Rebellion after January, 1864, and that on the 18th day of June, 1864, he took the oath under the act of Congress referred to above. It is argued by the counsel for Mr. Downey that the words "have not been" convey an entirely different meaning from what would be expressed by the words "have never been," and that "have not been" refers to the present, and not to the past; and, consequently, in considering the clause in the Alexandria Constitution we should not determine whether Mr. Downey had been disfranchised at some past time, but confine ourselves solely to the question whether he is now disqualified. This construction on this point I am of the opinion that he has not been disfranchised, as the oath under the Reconstruction act refers to time past. It is further argued that Mr. Downey is charged with knowingly and wilfully taking a false oath, and that it is not even pretended that he committed a wilful wrong. It is clear that when the intent to a fact is necessary to constitute perjury, that the person swearing should know that what he swears to is false at the time he swears, or, at least, that he has not good ground for believing at the time what he swears to. But there is a distinction between ordinary facts and legal facts in this—that every one is presumed to know the law, and cannot plead ignorance as an excuse. The rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse operates harshly in many cases. The law may be of difficult interpretation; jurists may differ as to its meaning. It is certainly very hard in such cases to presume that a plain citizen should know the law, when in point of fact the wisest and most learned of the profession do not know. But I am not aware that even in cases of this kind the rule has ever been relaxed. Whether it should be relaxed in the present case is, it seems to me, not within my province to determine. Acting as a commissioner, I am only to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that the accused is guilty of the offense he is charged with, and if there be such probable cause to believe that he is technically guilty of the offense, it does not rest with me to say that he is morally guiltless, and therefore should be discharged. I am of opinion that, applying the rule that ignorance of the law does not excuse, the accused has reason to be true which the law says is not true, and that he ought to be held for trial.

The Commissioner accepted Mr. Downey's personal recognizance for his appearance at the November term of the United States Circuit Court.

The mass meeting of white and colored citizens was addressed this evening in the Capitol Square, by Colonel Moss, of Missouri. He passed a long and eloquent eulogy upon Virginia and her great statesmen, claimed Jefferson as a radical, and said he did more to bring about the present state of affairs than any other man in America. Wade Hampton, Longstreet, and Jeff. Thompson were pronounced by the speaker the only leading men in the South who took a wise and sensible view of the situation, regardless of prejudice, above partisan folly, and full of a sincere desire to renew their loyalty to the Union. He thought it absurd for the Southern people to inveigh against the so-called interlopers from the North who come among them. It was such men the South wanted at this crisis to build up its waste places and diffuse energy and intelligence among its people. In conclusion, he wished the people of Virginia no worse a destiny than that of reaching as high a pinnacle of prosperity as the population of any State in the Union. The Colonel's remarks were well received and frequently applauded. The campaign on which he has embarked promises to be successful in its results in this State.

Registration in Louisiana.

General Grant has received the following despatch from General Sheridan on the progress of registration in Louisiana:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28.—General U. S. Grant Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.—General:—Returns from 43 parishes out of 48 in this State show 87,941 registered voters, as far as reported up to present date.

Governor Wells, of Louisiana.

A private despatch received here to-day from New Orleans says that Governor Wells' threats about the Governorship are idle; that even if he should attempt any proceedings in his own behalf, he would be promptly arrested by Sheridan.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train on the Erie Road Wrecked Near Elmira—The Engineer and Firemen Killed, and Several Passengers Slightly Injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 28.—A horrible railway smash-up took place at five o'clock this morning on the line of the Erie Railroad track, about ten miles east of Elmira. Two lives were lost, a number of persons slightly injured by the concussion or by scalding water, and a fearful wreck made of the train. I was a passenger on the train, and was startled about daylight by a sudden reeling and jolting of the cars, a confusion among the passengers, and a cry that people were being killed in the forward car. I hastily reached the platform and the ground, while passengers of both sexes were leaping out of the windows. The train had stopped. The engine, tender, and foremost cars were smashed and piled up in the most wonderful manner. The engineer, Eldridge, lay dead under the baggage-car, with his heart riven and exposed, his head, jaw, and neck broken and cut, and his whole body mangled frightfully. Near him lay his brother-in-law, the fireman, in the agonies of death, his body hardly less mutilated; in a few minutes he also was dead. The baggage-master and mail agent were somewhat shaken up, but not injured to any extent, and had escaped most miraculously. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

It was speedily found that the cause of the accident was a broken rail and a rotten crosstie. Two adjoining rails had sunk at the coupling; the engine had caught in the projecting forward rail, had run off the track to the right, climbed the embankment some twenty feet, and then, having by some means unfastened itself, along with the tender, was run into by the baggage and passenger cars.

The engine and tender were whirled clean round, smashed, turned backward nearly 200 feet on one side; while the express car was whirled round on the other side and run into by the car in its rear, which forced it along several hundred feet on the other track, and in turn was dashed into by the next car. The momentum of the train being thus lost, the hinder cars came to a standstill. In the meantime, the hot water from the boiler made its escape, and was drifted through the cars, which were flooded, doing little injury, but forcing the passengers to escape through doors and windows as best they could. A more complete wreck could not be imagined.

The corpses were laid out on the green sward and covered with branches, a message was sent to Elmira, and, in the course of an hour or two, a train came down and took all parties to this place, to find our way eastward as soon as the track is cleared.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 29—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅛; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Erie Railroad, 42¾; Illinois Central, 79¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

Tin, 86s. 6d. for Straits and Banca. Linseed has advanced to 64s. 6d. for Calcutta. Linseed cakes firmer at £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn, 38s. for new. Lard, 48s. 3d. Tallow is firmer at 44s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 29.—Petroleum unchanged.

The Wreck of the Steamer Sacramento.

LONDON, June 29—Noon.—Additional intelligence has been received relative to the loss of the United States steamer Sacramento. The crew escaped to the shore in the small boats, and not a single life was lost.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Registration of Voters.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 27.—The work of registration progresses very quietly but slowly in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and in their immediate vicinities, the result being, within the past few days, a continued gain on the part of the white registers, but the negroes have still a considerable majority, which energetic endeavors of the citizens are seeking to overcome. In Norfolk the Republican party are exceedingly active in securing the registration of all the negro voters, and in this they have succeeded so effectually as to create a belief that the next election, with the help of these agencies, will be carried by that party. The Conservatives see the importance of the registration, and though believing that the town is secured beyond a doubt, yet they manifest considerable anxiety as the time draws near for the polls to close and the colored registers are far in advance of the whites.

In the Second and Fourth Wards in Norfolk the negroes have a majority of four hundred and fifty-seven, but in Portsmouth the whites lead on the list by three hundred and seventy-seven. The official report, from Getly's Station, on the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, states that 320 whites and 948 colored had registered up to yesterday morning, a large increase over the whites. The registration closes in one of the wards in Portsmouth, and also at Getly Station.

Naval Disaster.

The schooner Mary E. Banks, which sailed from Norfolk on the 20th inst., with a cargo of seven thousand bushels of corn on board, encountered heavy weather at sea, and was compelled to put back to Norfolk, with the loss of sails, etc.

Heavy Burglary in Norfolk.

A daring and successful burglary was committed last night at the McClellan House in Norfolk, by which the proprietor becomes the loser of an iron safe, containing money and papers to the amount of five thousand dollars. The robbery was committed after midnight, and when all the inmates of the house had retired. A few of the servants were engaged in packing vegetables even while the robbery was going on, but so skilfully was it planned that they had not the slightest intimation of the nefarious work. The iron safe was situated in a sitting room on the ground floor, in the rear of the bar-room, and weighed over a thousand pounds.

The burglars then forcibly removed some iron bars which protected a rear window, and breaking through another door reached the safe, which, by means of bags of straw, they rolled over and over, crowding two of them, and finally reached the street. They then procured a cart, which was in readiness, and starting for the river, reshipped the safe in a boat, and started for points unknown. The detectives are on the alert, but the robbery, which was well planned, has taken the city authorities by surprise, and excited some alarm, from the suspicion that some experienced cracksmen are at work in the city.

Movements of Generals—A New National Cemetery Proposed.

Major-General J. M. Schofield has lately completed an inspecting tour which he has been for some time making among the different cemeteries in Virginia. Adjutant-General Thomas, recently on a visit to this State, was also engaged in a similar duty, and on his return to Washington, with the concurrence of General Schofield, suggested that all the small cemeteries on the Peninsula and in the vicinity of Norfolk should be broken up, and the bodies of the soldiers who fell on the Peninsula and on the South Side be reinterred in a grand national cemetery which it is proposed to establish between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

A large cemetery, containing the bodies of over five thousand soldiers, beautifully adorned with trees and grass-plats, and well laid gravel walks, was completed in this locality about a year ago, and is now selected as the nucleus of this grand cemetery which the Government designs to erect in honor of those who fell in her defense. The Burial Corps, which have been about establishing a cemetery at Portsmouth, have been withdrawn from there in consequence of this commendable design, and are now encamped at Camp Hamilton, awaiting instructions from Washington to commence the removal and reinterment of the bodies.

The location of this Cemetery is an admirable one, being within two miles of the Fort, and easily accessible. It stands in the rear of the Chesapeake Hospital, which, during the war, contributed materially to occupy its numerous graves by the death of many a wounded and diseased hero. The completion of the Cemetery will be marked by the erection of a large monument, which is nearly finished, and the friends of the soldiers who will thus be buried beneath its sod will find some consolation in knowing that they have been taken care of and properly interred by those having the work in charge.

Hearing in a Homicide Case.

Reuben Clark, the proprietor of a small store situated at Mill Creek Bridge, about a mile from the Point, was arrested about two months since, on the charge of killing one of the soldiers by beating him on the head with a club. He had a hearing before the County Court in Hampton to-day, and was discharged from jail on giving bail to the amount of ten thousand dollars for his appearance for trial at the September term of the Court.

Sanitary Regulations.

A Board of Officers, convened by order of Major-General Schofield for the purpose of making an investigation into the sanitary condition of this place, have within the past three days been assiduously engaged in hunting up dilapidated and unoccupied buildings, abiding places of filth and disease, and ordering their destruction and removal, in view of the approach of the sickly season. They have succeeded in making very great improvements, which will affect, in a very beneficial manner, the comforts and pleasures of a seaside residence for those whom necessity and duty require to be in this vicinity.

MURDER AT SOMERVILLE, N. J.

A Little Boy has his Throat Cut for Calling a Man to Breakfast, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 29.—A horrible murder was committed about 5 o'clock this morning, three miles south of Somerville, N. J. A little son of Mr. Andrew Beard had his throat cut from ear to ear by a man named Jake Van Arsdale. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows:—The little boy went to Van Arsdale's room to call him to breakfast, when the latter sprang from his bed, and seizing the child, committed the terrible deed. Van Arsdale made a desperate attempt to escape, but was overtaken and brought to this place. He had a hearing this morning, and is now safely lodged in the County Jail. O. P. R.

BILLIARDS.

Contest for the Championship of Massachusetts Between William A. Tobin and John H. Flock—Tobin the Winner.

BOSTON, June 29.—The seventh regular game for the billiard championship of Massachusetts and the possession of the golden cue and a stake of $2500 a side, took place at Bumstead Hall last evening. The players were William A. Tobin, champion, who has been victorious in three previous matches, and John H. Flock. The game was 1500 points, caroms, on a four-pocket table, and was won by Tobin by thirty points, after a contest of over six hours.

New Jersey Editorial Association.

LONG BRANCH, June 28.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association has been held here yesterday and to-day. This evening the Association and its guests were entertained by a complimentary dinner at the Continental Hotel, about two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen being present. Speeches were made by the Hon. John Hill and other distinguished gentlemen. The entertainment was of the most superb character. During the day the members of the Association went on a yachting excursion, and to-morrow they visit the places of historical interest in this vicinity. The telegraph lines to this place are working splendidly.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The President at Annapolis—Political Affairs, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 29.—President Johnson, Secretary Seward, Governor Swann, Mayor Chapman, and several members of the City Council, Collector Webster, Postmaster Shriver, and a committee of escort from the Convention, besides many others, left here at eight o'clock this morning in the steamer Samuel Pentz for Annapolis.

The Constitutional Convention has taken a twelve days' holidays.

The Baltimore City Republican Convention organized yesterday for the ensuing year, and passed resolutions asking Congress to pass the Sumner-Wilson bill immediately.

FROM MEXICO.

Occupation of Tampico by the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Advices from Matamoras of the 19th instant confirm the previous report that General Gomez, who had espoused the cause of Santa Anna, capitulated on the 8th instant to General Peron, commanding the Liberal forces before Tampico. The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 9th instant.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29.—The pilot boat Maryland reports the following vessels as arrived, on the way to Baltimore:—Ship Carl, from Bremen; barque St. Lawrence, from Demarara; brig Josie, from Nevassa; and brig Leonides, from Barbadoes.

NEWS ALONG THE HUDSON.

Regatta at Poughkeepsie—Attempted Burglary at Dobbs' Ferry—Racing at Union Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 28.—An immense throng of people attended the monumental regatta of the Eagle Aquatic Association this evening. Both shores of the river were lined with human beings, and the bosom of the Hudson was covered with scores of shell-boats, wherries, sail boats, etc.

Three boats entered, double sculls, as follows:—Hattie, rowed by G. W. Davis and George Graham. Uno, rowed by A. Gridley and George Van Vliet. Angie, rowed by J. Gill and W. H. Van Benschotem. The judges were H. G. Eastman and Hudson Taylor; referee, Oliver H. Booth. The distance was one mile and return. The Hattie took the lead and kept it, winning in twenty-three minutes, the Uno came in next, and the Angie last.

A desperate attempt was made last night to rob the through freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, at Dobbs' Ferry. The train was a large one, and lay there taking in wood and water. Four burglars came ashore from a piratical vessel, and burst open the door of the freight car on the hind end of the train, and were in the act of taking therefrom a box of dry goods, when conductor John Kilderby observed them. He ordered them off, but they refused to go. He then drew his revolver and fired at them twice, when they fled. Before reaching the bank of the river they turned suddenly and fired four times in return, and then took to their boats. None of the shots took effect.

There was a large crowd at Doty's Union Park to-day to witness a trot between Whitehouse's horse Prince and L. Hutchins' mare Kate, two-mile heats, best two in three. Prince won in two straight heats; time, 5:16¾—5:19. A large amount of money changed hands.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Huber, Barger, and Heuston, convicted of a charge of conspiracy to commit a burglary, in which a motion in arrest of judgment for new trial having been made and argued, the Judge decided to make the rule absolute for new trial as regards Heuston, and overruled the motion in regard to Huber and Barger, and sentenced the two latter to the County Prison for fifteen months.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Fleming vs. the Keeper of the County Prison. In this case the relator was charged with the murder of his wife. The prosecution showed legal grounds for a postponement of the hearing on habeas corpus; and the Judge continued the matter, and declined to hear any statement of the facts.

The Commonwealth vs. Matthew J. Miller. In this case the bill of indictment was found last January, charging the defendant with having kept a gambling house, and lays the time as more than two years ago. But at the time of the finding, the two years allowed the statute of limitations had not passed. Yesterday, as was before reported, Mr. Cassidy, for the defendant, filed a plea in abatement, setting forth that the defendant had been improperly indicted, his right and only name being J. Madison Miller, and not Matthew J. Miller, as in the indictment.

To this the Commonwealth made replication, and an issue was joined. A jury was empanelled to try the issue, and upon hearing the testimony of witnesses, they rendered a verdict for the defendant, and that his name was not mentioned in the indictment. More than two years have now passed since the alleged commission of the offense, and it seems that a new prosecution upon this charge is barred by the statute of limitations.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows, before reported, the jury, after remaining out ever since yesterday at 2 o'clock, returned to Court this morning and reported their inability to agree upon a verdict. The Judge saw that it was useless to keep the jury together longer, and he felt satisfied that agreement between them was almost an impossibility, and therefore discharged them from further consideration of the case.

Thus, nearly a whole week's time and a great amount of money having been expended upon it, the case stands to-day in the same condition that it did when it was tried a year ago.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Opinions were delivered by Judge Brewster, and decisions pronounced in the following cases:—

Dolan vs. Dolan. Ex parte injunction dissolved and special injunction refused.

In re, Ezekiel Lincoln, a lunatic. Rule to set aside commission discharged.

Will vs. Lancaster Turnpike Company. Rule to quash. certiorari discharged.

Id. vs Id. Certiorari and exceptions. Proceedings discharged.

Boyle vs. Id. Rule to quash certiorari discharged.

Id. vs. Id. Certiorari and exceptions. Proceedings affirmed.

Mallack vs. Bracket. Certiorari to Alderman Beitler. Judgment affirmed.

Jackson vs. Gleeson. Certiorari to Aldermen Devlin and Clouds. Judgment affirmed.

Barlow vs. Warnock. Certiorari to Alderman Titermary. Judgment affirmed. Warrant of possession set aside.

Heritage vs. Wilfong. Certiorari to Alderman Hurley. Judgment reversed.

Perot vs. Harley. Certiorari by Alderman Hurley. Judgment affirmed.

Leddy vs. Sowey. Certiorari by Alderman Toland. Judgment reversed.

Steer vs. Atkinson. Certiorari by Alderman Toland. Judgment reversed.

City vs. Kendrick. Motion to quash certiorari. Certiorari quashed.

DeFariand vs. Spiegel. Rule to dismiss appeal. Appeal dismissed.

Ball vs. Riggins. Case stated. Judgment for defendant.

McGevven vs. Sennett. Certiorari to Alderman Devlin. Judgment affirmed.

Assigned estate of Charles Miller. Exception to Auditor's Report. Exceptions sustained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 29, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for June and August 7-30s; 110¼ for 1862 5-20s; 107¼ for 1865 5-20s; and 110¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼ and the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54¼@54¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28½, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, a decline of ¼.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 140, and Mechanics' at 31½, no change. 139½ was bid for First National; 160 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 62½ for Commonwealth; and 130 for Central National.

Canal shares continue dull. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 47½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 17 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138⅛; 11 A. M., 138⅜; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138⅝.

—The Directors of the Ingot Mining Company have declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable at their office.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is more active at 5@6 per cent. on call, but at that rate the wants of brokers are fully supplied.

"Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109¼ for commercial; 109¾@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110¾; Paris at 60 days, 5·17½@5·18¾; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10¾; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·12½; Swiss, 5·17½@5·12½; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 40¾

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How to Treat Indians.

From the Independent.

It has been affirmed that the Teutonic family of nations have ever shown themselves eminently cruel and unscrupulous in their treatment of conquered and inferior races. They have shown themselves no exception, assuredly; but we cannot allow that they are any worse than the Latin races that Bonaparte made so frantic an attempt to rehabilitate in their superiority over the Northern barbarians on this continent, and which poor Max. has paid so dearly for. We rather think that even our own conduct towards the Indians and the Africans would make a very good show alongside that of Spain towards her slaves and the aborigines of Mexico, South America, and the Antilles. But this is no excuse for us or our fathers. The founders of New England contemplated nothing other than the civilization and conversion of the Indian tribes. Even down to the end of the seventeenth century it was supposed that the two races would continue to possess the earth together, and live side by side to the end of time. It may be doubted when John Eliot, the apostle, would have performed that linguistic miracle, the translation of the Bible into the Indian vernacular, if he had supposed it was so soon to become a mere literary rarity. Still, the fathers of New England were hard enough on their unpleasant neighbors, and were quite ready enough to regard themselves as the chosen people to whom the new Canaan had been appointed for an inheritance, and the Indians as the Canaanites who were to be rooted out. But, however scarlet may have been the souls of our fathers in this regard, they were white as wool compared with those of their descendants within the last half century or so. The wars of General Jackson, the wholesale removal of whole tribes from their ancient hunting-grounds that they might be turned by negro slaves into cotton fields, the Seminole war in Florida, and all the cruelty and injustice attending and following these national crimes, make a very black page in our national history. For a good many years our civilization had not begun to encroach on the vast domain of the Indian country, and we knew not much about its roving inhabitants, excepting an occasional big talk at Washington, or the sketches of Catlin or Parkman. But our outgrowth has at last reached that distant region, a path must be opened for the iron horse across those plains where only the buffalo and the Indian have ranged for centuries, and the white man once again stands face to face with the red. And, as has always happened, the contact has produced combustion and explosion. The question now is, how far the conflagration thus begun is to spread, and whether it can be checked and extinguished? This Indian war will be on a very different scale from any that has preceded it; and it is a matter to be most wisely considered and conducted, or it may devour up as much of our substance as the Rebellion itself.

In all former conflicts with Indians, the tribes have been comparatively small, and their territory relatively contracted; and yet how many years and how much blood and money it cost to conquer them! Now they are in large numbers, with a continent behind them into which they can fly from before our troops, and where they can dart on weak convoys or isolated forts. Indeed our military expeditions against them have been well compared to going duck-shooting with a full brass-band. The fowling-piece, as well as the snare, is vain in the sight of such wary birds as they. The attempt to extirpate them by force of arms must extend over many years, and involve a frightful, perhaps a ruinous expense. And this danger is to be incurred, by the testimony of officers who have seen the most Indian service, for the especial benefit of the traders who would cheat the Indians and the contractors who would cheat the Government! We humbly submit that we are not called upon to pay the "bummers" of the advancing army of civilization so ruinous a price for services we can well dispense with. It is demonstrable that it would be vastly cheaper for the United States Government to supply the Indian tribes gratuitously with every article the traders furnish them with exorbitantly, from this time forth, than to go to war to protect these last in their thieveries.

We are not disposed to exalt the "noble savage" into a model for admiration, as Rousseau and his school used to do. We know his vices, and propinquity has dispersed most of the enchantment that distance formerly lent to his image. But still he is the image of God, though craved in copper, and is entitled to treatment as a human being, and an unfortunate one. Violence and treachery and cheating have exhausted their utmost in dealing with the Indians. Suppose we now try the variety of justice and humanity, and see how they will work. Let the Indian country be put under the command of brave, sensible, humane military officers. Let no Indian trader be permitted within a hundred miles of the frontier. Let the Government appoint competent salaried agents, furnished by the nation with all the merchandise the Indians need, whose business it shall be to supply them at fair prices. Let this be done, and a fit military officer sent to see that it is done justly, and the occasions of Indian outrages would disappear, the nation would pay for itself, and civilization and Christianity would have a way opened for them by justice. We affirm that there is nothing illusory or impracticable about this scheme. It would be adding a novel function to our Government; but then our relations to the Indians are entirely anomalous, and must be exceptional. If the Indians be secured absolute justice in their trading affairs, and protected from white men with the same impartiality that white men are protected from them, we believe that Indian wars will be almost impossibilities.

Future Political Issues.

The Nation.

No one can doubt that the political issues of war will soon pass away, unless revived the folly of those who assume to be the special friends of the South. There can be no dispute upon negro slavery when negro suffrage is an accomplished fact. Nor will those who were leudest in opposition to the admission of the negro to political privileges, venture upon any practical effort to take from him the ballot which he has gained in spite of them. Doubtless, in a few isolated States, a blind and stupid party will take pride in delaying the application of the principle of equality to their own States, but this cannot defeat its final triumph, nor give rise to a national contest. But in conceding that these issues, which have occupied so much of our own thoughts, and which have absorbed our energies in the past, must pass away, we by no means admit that the party which has maintained the side of universal liberty in the contest so nearly over must also pass into obscurity. Parties live long upon the tradition of past achievements—longer, in many cases, than is good for the country, or even for themselves; for a party is better dead than moribund. The Whig party of England held power for seventy years upon the credit of 1688, and even yet, although reduced to a mere shadow, has the largest share of the Government, by virtue of its past history. The Tories retained power uninterruptedly for fifteen years after their triumphant conclusion of the war against Napoleon. So, in this country, the Democratic party has lived through blunders, incapacity, and corruption of the most amazing kind, solely upon its traditions of past glories; and to-day the great embarrassment of its managers is, that while its present organization is too offensive to the loyal spirit of the country to warrant the hope of winning a majority to its side, the party name constitutes so much of its strength with its present adherents that an abandonment of that name would probably disband the party.

We see no reason for supposing that the Republican party will prove an exception to this general rule. It has achieved a military success as complete as and more marvellous than the triumph of England over Napoleon, which gave the Tories a long lease of power. It has enfranchised a larger proportion of the Southern people than the Whig party of England did of its people in 1832. The strength of the hold which it has thus acquired upon the new voters is proved at every Southern election; and there are as yet no serious indications of its power being diminished at the North. It cannot calculate upon a blind and unconditional support; but it has every reason to expect that it will command the grateful and affectionate adherence, within reasonable limits, of vast masses of men who look upon it as the instrument of their own elevation or the preservation of a system dear to them as their own lives.

Some questions, over which there is just now much clamor, are not of sufficient importance to have a permanent or general effect upon politics. Thus the eight-hour delusion, which is being made use of quite extensively by desperate politicians, will speedily expend its force in a few still-born statutes. Probably nine-tenths of the real workers of the country have no interest in an eight-hour law; and even the classes who are deceived by their addle-pated leaders into relying upon it as a means of their elevation, will speedily be disgusted with its results, if they succeed in putting it in force. Nor will any of the other schemes for interference with property or business raise any permanent political issue. A community in which property is so widely spread as it is in our Northern States cannot be led into any hare-brained plans for its redistribution. The laborer who has saved one hundred dollars is too tenacious of that to be willing to divide it with his penniless neighbor, in the hope of getting a larger share in the general division. The South contains a much greater proportion of destitute people, and therefore such visionary schemes may for a while be popular there; but the colored people are beginning to accumulate property under equal laws, and will lose all interest in confiscation as soon as they have homes of their own, however small and mean. While severely censuring those who strive to delude the negro with the hope of plundering his late master, we are not apprehensive that any such efforts can be successful.

The issues arising out of temperance and Sunday laws are merely local; and though they may be controlling in New York, yet they will be settled there without affecting national politics very materially.

The reconstruction of the South will not be completed, even under the most favorable circumstances, until the spring of 1868; and until that is accomplished, its completion will be the chief political consideration with the people. Even after the restoration of the Southern States to the full privileges of the Union, there must be a period of anxiety for the successful working of the new machinery which will tend to unite the Republican party, and thus to prolong its power.

Financial questions must, however, absorb a larger share of attention in the future than they have in the past. The amount to be raised by taxation is so large as to require a degree of wisdom in the mode of assessment which has never before been called for, and which is consequently not to be found among our legislators. The public mind is uneducated on these points, and the people, seeking blindly for relief from burdens which oppress them, are for a time at the mercy of charlatans, who offer remedies which seem to promise instant relief, but which really aggravate the disease. The hard lessons of experience will soon make us all wiser, and we shall learn that the possession of long rivers, great mountains, vast prairies, and free institutions does not liberate us from the laws of political economy, as thousands of well-meaning men now firmly believe that it does. By-and-by they will discover that water runs down hill in America just as much as in Europe.

Now, there is no absolute necessity for drawing party lines upon financial issues. For years to come there will be so much doubt as to the stability of the new order of things in the South as to make it the duty of all good men to coöperate in guaranteeing equal rights, in maintaining justice, and in promoting education. In most of the Southern States, if not in all, the numerical power of the colored race will steadily diminish, by reason of the increase of white immigration, hitherto kept out by slavery and its concomitants. The colored people must rise in intelligence with a rapidity unequalled by any other liberated race, in order to counteract their loss of the influence of mere numbers. That they are capable of doing this, we believe; but the work to be done by and among them is immense, and requires all the moral influence and material aid which the North can give. It might be seriously retarded if the National Government should fall into unfriendly hands. For this purpose the Republican party ought to keep itself in power, and if it acts wisely it can do so. But it must be tolerant of differences of opinion upon minor points, however important they may be. It has no right to construct a platform upon which a large minority of its members cannot stand. It has no right to deny nominations to men who are preferred by the people, and against whom no objection is made except that on some question of revenue, currency, or local legislation they differ from the party managers. This is the natural tendency of all triumphant parties, and it is one of the principal reasons why they fall asunder. It is a moral impossibility to find a hundred intelligent men whose views coincide upon every political issue; and parties, which organize by millions, must inevitably contain an endless diversity of views.

Nor is it upon mere party grounds that we desire to see toleration upon the subjects we have mentioned. These subjects will be more impartially discussed, and the popular verdict upon them will be more likely to be just, if they are not made the subject of party divisions. Neither will either party feel bound, upon its accession to power, to reverse the financial policy of the preceding administration, as it otherwise would; and thus the stability of commercial arrangements would not depend upon the maintenance of any party. In proportion, therefore, to the certainty of justice which either side to these controversies feels, should be its anxiety to keep its dogmas out of mere partisan politics.

If, however, the managers of the Republican party, elated with success and over-influenced by special interests, should insist upon conformity to their financial views as a test of party fidelity, they will certainly destroy its supremacy. For by virtue of the very intelligence, education, and morality of its members, of which the party is so justly proud, it necessarily includes within itself a multitude of conflicting opinions, deliberately formed and conscientiously adhered to by men who will not suffer dictation. We suppose that a party caucus at Washington would decide in favor of an inflation of the currency; but if it should proceed to rule out of the party all who refused to endorse that opinion, it would lose almost every Eastern State.

Party ties hang more loosely than they formerly did. Twenty years ago a majority of ten thousand was enough to determine the political character of a State for years. Now majorities of thirty to fifty thousand are no guarantee of permanence. The defeated party is not disheartened; the successful party cannot venture to relax its efforts. A greater responsibility, therefore, rests upon party managers to avoid needless tests, and to abstain from attempts to drive men as intelligent as themselves and more independent.

The Meeting of Congress.

From the Tribune.

There are two broadly discriminated classes of ex-Rebels in the South:—1. Those who are not to-day fighting against the Union only because their weapons have been stricken from their hands; and 2. Those who are this moment good and hearty Unionists, sincerely devoted to the integrity, greatness and prosperity of our whole country. These last regard slavery and secession as utterly vanished—as thoroughly, irrevocably dead as the Crusades or the Inquisition. They include some of the ablest statesmen and bravest soldiers of the defunct Confederacy—men incapable of duplicity or hypocrisy, and whose present loyalty is as fervent and profound as that of some, at least, of those who would seem to question it.

Congress is about to reassemble for the despatch of business: but we understand it to be generally conceded that nothing will be done that is not expected to conduce to the restoration of the Union. The first work in hand is such a definition of the Military Reconstruction act that the wayfaring man, though a Johnson or a Stanbery, cannot misconstrue or pervert it. The good work of practical reconstruction, so suddenly and balefully arrested, must be reinvigorated, and placed beyond the possibility of further obstruction.

But we trust Congress will not adjourn till it shall have fully and finally deprived those who are still at heart Rebels of the advantage they now derive from the frequent fulminations of Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and Wendell Phillips. If a majority really favor a sweeping confiscation of Southern property, or mean to keep the ten States now under military rule in that condition indefinitely, let the truth be made clearly manifest. But if, as we firmly believe, two-thirds of each House are opposed to confiscation and are anxious that each State shall be promptly qualified, through the actions of its people under the Reconstruction act, for self-government and representation in Congress, so that it may participate in the choice of our next President, then let this likewise be made clear and indisputable. Let the States now under military rule be plainly told what is required of them, and let everything be done that need be to insure the supremacy of loyalty and order, but let there be no ambiguity, no evasion, no uncertainty or vacillation; deceit is the weapon of slaves; craft is for cowards and tricksters; let the republic write its demands and purposes on the sky, and let none have a right to complain of aggravations of the former or fluctuations of the latter.

We do not complain that Messrs. Stevens and Phillips say just what they mean; we only deplore that the reticence of others gives undue emphasis to their maledictions. The Rebel interest at the South recites and reiterates every utterance in favor of confiscation and indefinite military rule; the voices that should be heard above these raven croakings are strangely silent. The South knows exactly how Mr. Stevens would deal with her if he could; it does not know, and is not enabled to ascertain, what Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden, Sherman, Morgan, Frelinghuysen, Bingham, Kelley, etc. etc., purpose to do, especially with regard to the prompt and thorough restoration of such Southern States as shall fully and cheerfully comply with the requirements of the Military Reconstruction acts. We submit that the cause of national rehabilitation is suffering by this reserve—that the national industry and prosperity also languish because of it. Let the session now imminent be signalized by a beneficent frankness on the part of those members of either House who mean that restoration shall be as speedy as is consistent with liberty, justice, and national integrity, and the country will have good reason to rejoice that a summer meeting of Congress was rendered necessary.

Mexico and the Indians—Two More "Twin Relics" for the Next New Party.

From the Herald.

There are two nuisances on this continent which it is time we should abate, both in respect to our material interests, and in the discharge of the moral obligations of a civilized people. It was once prescribed as a remedy against the Indians that they should be wiped out. It seems likely that this prescription must become a policy, and it is in no way probable that the continent will be at rest until something very nearly like the same rule is applied to the Mexicans, as they now are. Mexicans and Indians not taxed are the ogres of the hour; and the party that shall come before the country with the abatement of the Mexican nuisance and the Indian nuisance as the main points of its platform; that shall promise immunity to our prairie railway enterprises and security to settlers, with the show of keeping its promises, and that shall also guarantee the good conduct of our mongrel neighbors—such a party will have a better claim to the support of the American people than had the Republican party, with its famous and delusive fulminations against the twin relics of barbarism.

Mexico is to-day just where she was in 1858, when, even under the presidency of the slow and careful Buchanan, the propriety of establishing a forcible protectorate was weighed by the country and proposed in the Executive message to Congress. Anarchy then, as now, was supreme; but even then, though of course no interest of an American citizen was safer than any other interest within Mexico, no such act was committed as the recent seizure of a passenger from the deck of an American ship. Interference in Mexican affairs was based then upon the broad grounds of international necessity. It was argued that the nation was simply a prey to its disorderly elements, and that having in its public conduct passed that line within which regard to the rights of others should have kept it, it must be restrained for the sake of public peace. Violent sectional dissensions within our own border and the war put an end to all that, and European powers came forward, headed by France, and interfered practically, pretending the same motives that urged our Government, but actuated certainly by very different ones. Our freely expressed hostility to that interference, arising from want of faith in its purposes, made it ineffective, and its relinquishment and the failure of the empire that it attempted to establish leave Mexico where she was, with, perhaps, the addition to her troubles of a further demoralization of her people—the natural consequence of war where the masses are depraved, and without the tone and elasticity of a high moral character. It is doubtful whether the common struggle against imperialism has given her any more than a temporary unity. Her people are ready once again to fall into parties whose differences can be settled by nothing less than mutual butchery; and as we are involved in these struggles morally and materially—as they trench upon our rights no less than upon the sovereignty of all law—we must debate seriously the necessity of taking up the Mexican question once more, just where the breaking out of our civil war compelled us to leave it.

There is less difficulty in the case with the Indians; for, compared with Mexicans, even the worst Indians on the plains have a moral character, and some respect for obligations once solemnly taken. Indians are the superior race; for in Mexico the miscegenation of Indian and Spaniard has resulted in the production of a mass of mongrel wretches having the vices of both races with the virtues of neither. With the Indians we know what to count upon, and we need not be cruel if we are firm. We had to expect Indian troubles at this time, and could and should have provided against them. This last great advancing wave of civilization has filled the red man with natural alarm, and war is the only means of protesting against further encroachment. He is fighting now, not the corruption of Indian agents, but the Pacific Railroad, and we must deal with him as one of the necessities for the construction of that road. All this will be easy when the question comes out of the pigeon-holes and jobbery of departments and bureaus, and is treated directly by the people. It is time this was done. These questions of Mexico and the Indians have become of such national importance that they must take their place in the political issues of the day, and be settled by the direct action of the people.

Senator Wade's "Jump Forward."

From the Times.

A number of journals object to the construction which has been put upon the Lawrence speech of Senator Wade, and suggest less objectionable meanings of which they consider it susceptible. The *Evening Post* started the idea, and the St. Louis *Democrat*, among others, has adopted it. According to these critics, when the Senator asserted that "property is not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," he intended merely to say that the tariff must be revised, and the whole system of taxation amended! And when he declared that Congress must do away with the "terrible distinction" between the capitalist and laborer, and foreshadowed "the approaching struggle" of labor against wealth, the *Democrat* insists that his remarks covered no more than the ordinary problems of finance, and "such an adjustment of taxes as will divide the burdens of governmene fairly between the rich and the poor."

We are asked to accept the more favorable interpretation of the speech because the generally received version "would prove him a stupid and brainless demagogue," an "insane" politician, and the reverse of the "sincere and able man" which his admirers declare him to be. But we have used no epithets against Mr. Wade. We have neither impugned his ability, questioned his sanity, nor doubted his patriotism. Had we been disposed to arraign his sense, we should have assumed that his grand flourish about a "jump forward" in advance of all other radicals amounted to no more than an avowal that he is a free-trader. And were we inclined to rate him as a "stupid and brainless demagogue," we should have treated his demand for a more equal distribution of property as a roundabout plea for taxation reform. The explanation invented by the *Democrat* for the purpose of extricating him from the odium of a wild and anarchical socialism may be necessary to qualify him for the office now occupied by Mr. Johnson; but it is fatal to Mr. Wade's reputation as a man who says what he means and sticks to it, whether other persons like it or not.

We judged Mr. Wade's utterances by his reputation as an advanced radical, who knows the significance of the words he employs, and knows, moreover, how to employ them. We construe his language literally. When he tells us in advance that he is about to "jump forward," and to look out for something startling, we are convinced that his scheme for dividing property more equally, for adding to the rewards of labor, and reducing its burdens, by act of Congress, means more than an intimation that he is for free trade and reduced taxation. If these were his only objects, there was no necessity for bidding people to observe a mighty "jump," or for reproducing the ideas of the French socialists.

The Providence *Journal* seeks safety for Mr. Wade in another direction. It doubts the accuracy of the report of his speech, as published exclusively in the *Times*, and suggests that had he used the language imputed to him other members of the Senatorial party who were present would not have listened silently. As to other Senators who heard the speech, we know that several of them at the moment realized the extravagance of Mr. Wade's propositions, and the discredit they throw upon the party with which he is identified.

The Cotton Trade.

From the World.

Of all the nations abroad, England is the one whose power and prosperity rests most upon cotton; and which was most dependent upon this country for a supply of the article, until the war here cut off her supply and compelled her to cultivate the plant within the limits of her own possessions.

The countries which are the most successful in cultivating cotton next to the United States, and whose growths have, for years, been placed by the side of our own in foreign markets—but with only a small degree of success—are Brazil, Egypt, and the East Indies. These countries having had experience in the cultivation of the staple, and possessing facilities for its production proportionate to the extent of the consumption, it only remained for them, on the withdrawal of their successful American rival, to extend their operations and increase their facilities to the highest degree within their power.

This they did when it became apparent that the United States would not be likely to resume the leading place in the markets for several years after the breaking out of the Rebellion. There was little risk in directing all available capital and labor to this end. The mills of England were closed; her people and her ships were idle; her stock on hand was exhausted; and her commerce—her best prop—was suffering at the rate of nearly one hundred millions a year. She could well afford to take cotton from all quarters of the world and at any cost. She could afford to take under the Government protection and assistance the cultivation of cotton in her own Indies, and send skill and capital to energize and increase the efforts of Egypt.

But the growths of all these countries could not stand before the American cotton, previous to the war; nor can they, by any possible means, do so now, the moment the South is capable of producing a full crop. As long as we produce a bare million and a half or two millions of bales, foreign growths can retain the field and furnish England with the bulk of the cotton she requires for consumption, but not longer.

In 1860, when American cotton was selling in the Liverpool market at eleven and a half cents per pound, Brazilian was asking fifteen and a half cents; Egyptian the same figure, and West Indian fifteen cents; and in the year 1864, in the same market, when American cotton was scarce and prices up, it was sold at fifty-five cents per pound, against fifty-six asked for Brazilian, fifty-five for Egyptian, and fifty-four for West Indian. This, it should be remembered, was at a time when all the American cotton England could get was by running the blockade, and with all its extreme scarcity and the great risk in obtaining it, the article could sell for one cent a pound less than the Brazilian.

The Egyptian crop of 1864 was about two hundred and ninety thousand bales of four hundred pounds to the bale, and the East Indian crop, for the same year, about six hundred and seventy-five thousand bales, of like weight. Of the entire quantity of cotton consumed by Great Britain in 1860, fully nine-tenths was from the United States, and the remainder drawn from Brazil, Egypt, the East and West Indies. Of the quantity taken up by the continent, about seventy-five per cent. was American, and the balance East Indian. In 1864, of course, the quantity contributed by this country was a mere bagatelle compared with the results of former years. Yet, while Great Britain paid in 1860 about two hundred and five millions of dollars for four and a half million bales—which comprised all the cotton she purchased in that year—at an average price of eleven and a half cents per pound, she actually paid in 1864 over four hundred and twelve millions of dollars for about two and two-third million bales, at an average price of about forty-five cents. In this latter year the sum paid on American cotton was forty million dollars on seventy million pounds, against one hundred and fifteen million dollars on about one billion pounds paid in the former year. In 1864 the supply was drawn from all quarters of the globe; East India furnishing the largest quantity, Egypt being next in order, and the United States following. England paid the East Indies over one hundred and seven millions for cotton that year, and Egypt more than sixty millions; neither of which countries received more than six and a quarter millions in 1860. While the continent consumed seven hundred and fourteen million pounds in 1860, it used but three hundred and sixty-eight million pounds in 1864; and while in the former year it paid us over sixty millions of money, in the latter year it paid but little to us, and paid one hundred and sixty millions to other nations. In the great cry for cotton sent forth by England, and the stimulus imparted by the exorbitant price, even China and Japan increased their supply to fifty million pounds in 1864.

These facts and figures will serve to exhibit to the people of this country the money influence of the staple, its importance as an item of commerce among nations, the loss to England caused by the termination of her supply from this country, the immense loss to the South in being cut off from the purchases of the world during the war, and the disaster her greatest interest has sustained in the movements of competitors to establish a successful foothold in the market during her disabled condition. The South has nothing serious to fear from her rivals in cotton production, unless her crops annually fall much short for several years, by reason of the worm or wet season, or from her failure to establish a satisfactory labor system; provided, indeed, we except a long continuance of high prices. If prices continue above twenty-five cents for eight or ten years, it is probable that she will sustain heavy and even irreparable damage; but if she can throw two and a half million bales in the market per year within three years from this date, the balance will be cast in her favor, and she will promptly resume her lost place in the markets.

Let her bend all her energies to effect this result, and not become discouraged by obstacles which she should firmly face and surmount—which she can surmount, and which must be surmounted by her sooner or later. It had better be at the start than at a distant day, when the hundreds of millions which should be collected to her coffers are distributed among foreign nations.

Last year the crop was reduced by the worm and the wet to a one-third yield; some planters largely lost, and the people became discouraged. Many declared their intention to abandon cotton and put in corn. To do this would be suicidal, and the South would realize the fact only too late. The whole section ought to rise to a comprehension of the interests at stake.

The results of the current year are sufficient to show the utter mistake of diminishing the cultivation of cotton. The crops everywhere, and of all kinds, promise abundance, and the capital, labor, and soil which produced a million and a half bales last year would produce three and a half million bales this year. This means restoration of prosperity at a rapid rate to the South. Let her reflect upon it, and weigh well a decision to relinquish, even to the smallest extent, the cultivation of this great controlling staple.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store

A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1[4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES

EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $200. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

"Evening Song to the Virgin."

"La Marseillaise."

"Home, Sweet Home."

"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS,

6 10]m NO. 1021 BROWN STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS VS. BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Special Committee of Councils appointed to examine into the alleged abuses in the Board of Health office, held a meeting last evening, when several witnesses were examined, who testified that they had paid money to certain parties for privileges relating to the continuance of their legitimate business. It was alleged that the amounts thus paid were illegal charges. The party who had exacted these illegal fees has since been discharged from the employment of the Board. The hearing of evidence was continued until a late hour. The last move of City Councils in relation to sanitary measures has been an ordinance providing for the appointment of ten Health Inspectors for three months, at a cost of $5000. They propose to transfer this amount from the $15,000 appropriated at the commencement of the year for the suppression of nuisances, the officers of the Board of Health having assured Councils that $10,000 would be sufficient for that purpose. The measure has already passed Common Council, but its consideration was postponed in Select Council last Thursday.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The Fire Alarm Telegraph is a most useful and convenient auxiliary, and the municipal authorities are disposed to extend its advantages to the rural districts. They have appropriated the sum of $3350 to extend a wire from the office at Fifth and Chesnut streets to the house of the Union Engine Company, at Rising Sun, and place a signal apparatus in the house of said company; from thence to the house of the Franklin Steam Engine Company, in the Twenty-second Ward, and place a gong instrument therein; from thence to the house of the Fellowship Steam Fire Engine Company, Germantown. It is also to extend to the Falls of Schuylkill, and, inasmuch as there is no fire company at that place, a signal apparatus is to be placed at the factory of John Dobson, to which both police and citizens are to have access at all times during fire. The wire is also to connect with the houses of the Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, at Frankford, and the Manayunk Steam Fire Engine Company, in both of which gong instruments will be placed.

THE FURTHER EXTENSION.—In pursuance of the sixth section of an act appropriating ground for public purposes in this city, approved 26th of March, 1867, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park have been empowered and authorized, for the purpose of extending said Park, to take possession of all that piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, on the east side of the river Schuylkill, and lying between the Spring Garden Water Works and the Columbia bridge, and between the Reading Railroad and the river Schuylkill, which is directed to be laid out and maintained as an extension of Fairmount Park, for the health and enjoyment of the people, and the preservation of the purity of the water supply of the city. This is quite a valuable acquisition of property.

A VETERAN COMPANY of the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn, N. Y., will arrive in Philadelphia on Monday. The company numbers about sixty men. They will be accompanied by a first-class band, and while in this city will be the especial guests of the National Guards, Colonel Lyle. They fought side by side with the Guards during the recent Rebellion, and rendered efficient aid in maintaining the power and glory of the good old flag. Mrs. John Drew has tendered the entire parquet of her theatre to the National Guards and their distinguished guests for Monday evening. The Mayor of Brooklyn and several other public functionaries accompany the famous 14th.

TOOK LEG BAIL.—James Poyner, the young man who cut the throat of his cousin, a few months ago, in the lower part of the city, and attempted to destroy his life by cutting his own throat, and who was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital while suffering from the injuries thus inflicted, escaped from that institution on Thursday by jumping over the wall. He was to have been discharged in a few days, and was impressed with the idea that he would be immediately arrested and imprisoned for the injuries inflicted on his cousin. The young woman in question has recovered from her wounds.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.—Yesterday the Grand Jury for June sessions made a presentment to the Court. 654 bills have been acted upon, 381 returned as true bills, and 273 were ignored. Of the 654 bills acted upon, 253 were for the violation of the laws relating to the sale of liquor, leaving 401 bills upon other charges. Of those relating to the sale of liquors, 218 were returned as true bills and 35 ignored, and of those on other charges, 163 were returned as true bills and 238 ignored.

THE SHARES of the Washington Library Company are being disposed of with unexampled rapidity at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street. The absence of all concealment, the honesty of purpose manifested by those who first inaugurated the enterprise, the fairness with which the proposed final distribution is to be conducted, and the patriotic purpose to which the entire surplus is to be applied, have taken firm hold upon public confidence. So large have the sales been thus far that the trustees hope to anticipate the time originally fixed for the dispensation of the gifts, amounting to $300,000, thus placing the funds collected much sooner than they expected in a channel to carry out the noble act of benevolence which was the object of their enterprise. All those, therefore, who desire to participate with them in the pleasure of doing a good action should subscribe without delay. They will receive at once a fine engraving, worth at retail more than the money invested, besides a gift of such value as their share may be entitled to in the final distribution.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

SCHOMACKER & Co.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—George W. Jenkins, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.

DR. COLTON'S Laughing Gas is *perfectly harmless*, and *destroys all the pain of tooth-drawing*. Office No. 737 Walnut street, below Eighth, Philadelphia.

PORCELAIN PICTURES are superior in softness and beauty to any picture made. Go to B. F. Reimer's, 624 Arch street, where you can get one for $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Mouth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE GREAT MARK DOWN.—
Linen Collars $2·50 per doz. Reduced from $3·00.
Shakspeare do. $3·00 per doz. Reduced from $4·00.
Vandyke do. $3·50 per doz. Reduced from $4·50.
Linen Drawers $1·75. Reduced from $3·00.
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.* *Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.* *Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.* *Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.* *Prices Undeniably Lowest.*
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☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.* *Prices Undeniably Lowest.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.* *Prices Undeniably Lowest.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	2·37
SUN SETS	7·35	HIGH WATER	11·27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 7
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Villede Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	June 29
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Achilles	New York	Antwerp	June 29
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Nevada	New York	San Juan	July 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 6
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Catharine, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
Schr J. Jones, Jones, Providence, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Home, Kelly, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Grand Master, Seaboyer, Halifax, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Alonzo C. Austin, Willard, Boston, E. V. Glover.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, East Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colborn, Baltimore, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. L. Ruoff.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, and naval stores to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Alonzo C. Austin, Willard, from Boston, in ballast to E. V. Glover.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. P. Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Delaware, Thompson, for Boston, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst., and arrived at Queenstown 17th.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Liverpool direct, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, is reported to have sailed from Gibraltar 6th inst.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 16th inst.
Brig Mary, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th inst., lat. 25 52, lon. 79 25.
Brig Altaretta, Dyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Alert, Spencer, hence, at Ponce 14th inst., to sail 16th on her return.
Schrs S. Price, Stephens, and H. Blackman, Steelman, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.

MARRIED.

DANBY—HUSTON.—On June 27, 1867, by the Rev. Washington B. Erben, No. 741 S. Ninth street, Mr. GEORGE DANBY to Miss FRANCES C. HUSTON, all of Wilmington, Del.

MATHERS—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, the 27th instant, by Rev. Dr. Dales, Mr. DANIEL W. MATHERS to Miss ANNA REBECCA SMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

ABEL.—On the 27th instant, CHARLES R., youngest son of Charles R. and Anna Elizabeth Abel, aged 16 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1134 Huston street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BASTIAN.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM HOWARD BASTIAN, son of George and Catharine Bastian, aged 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thirteenth street, below Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CONANT.—On the 26th instant, NAHAM CONANT, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.; Palestine Encampment, No. 61, I. O. of O. F.; and the Coopers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Letitia street, on Sunday afternoon, June 30, at 2 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM DONALDSON, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1734 Sansom street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUNTON.—Suddenly, June 28th, JAMES P. WILSON DUNTON.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 Pine street, on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FOX.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY FOX, in the 78th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard T. Calvert, No. 206 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

McCAY.—On the morning of the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY McCAY, widow of the late Robert McCay, in the 79th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Sneath's Corner, Delaware county, on Monday afternoon, July 1, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Upland Baptist Church Ground.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and Brothers of the Fraternity, are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, in Wilmington, Del., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 30, at 5½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Captain JOHN VANCE.
N. B.—Masonic dress must be observed.
By order of the Lodge.
JESSE K. BAYLIS, Secretary.

FOR QUICK SHELLING OF PEAS, Market Gardeners, Restaurants, Hotels Canners, and Housekeepers will find the Pea Shelling Machines of great utility. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

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Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
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CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
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Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
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B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
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SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address
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A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent buildings have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of its Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it become entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored b continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, takin in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixtee miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass an other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the sur that even a child can bathe with security
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. 6 29 smw8t

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House. LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 30. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

The Republican Party the Party of the Constitution.

THE future historian who shall truthfully write the record of our times, will accord to the Republican party the honor of having been the champion of both liberty and law. And in no part of the history of that great party will he find this characteristic more strikingly illustrated than in its contest with President Johnson. Comprehensively viewed, that contest has been none other on the part of the Republicans than an endeavor to preserve the vital and distinguishing element of the Constitution.

The American political system is founded upon the principle that all rightful governmental power resides in the people, and is to be wielded by them. Their will, formally and orderly expressed, constitutes law, and there is no human law besides that. This system was intended to be exactly the antipodes of all those systems which recognize the will of some single man, or of some favored order of men, as constituting law. It is not pretended, and never has been, that the people always act in the wisest or best possible manner, or that in some instances an absolute ruler might not rule wisely and well. But we have concluded to *take the risks* of allowing the people to rule. That is our system.

In carrying out this fundamental principle of popular rule in the actual framework of our political structure, we have divided the Government into three parts—the law-making, the law-expounding, and the law-executing—or, Congress, the Judiciary, and the President. The most important of these, as is necessary and proper, is the law-making branch. There is where the chief function of rule resides. Law must be *made* before it can be expounded or executed. And as the immediate and direct representative of the sovereign and ultimate power, the people, Congress is made supreme over the other branches of the Government. Both the Executive and the Judiciary are responsible to Congress for the faithful performance of their duties. For any dereliction they may be impeached and removed, and there is no appeal from the judgment rendered. Congress, on the other hand, is responsible to no earthly power except the people, who create it and whose representative it is. Nor is there any danger in this, for if Congress does wrong the people have a quick and certain remedy in their own hands.

Now it is apparent that the vital principle of our system, that is, the will of the people, must necessarily be liable to danger mainly from those two branches of the Government which are alien to the law-making power. Congress has no incentive to violate that principle, because by the system it is itself the law-making branch. Its power in that direction is supreme. Its only method of usurpation would be by refusing to return to the ranks of the people, and making itself a permanent body. Even in the case of unconstitutional legislation, the people at once have the power to apply the remedy by electing different Representatives.

But with the Executive the case is different. He is under the constant temptation to step outside of his proper sphere, and to attempt to give his own will the force of law. His position, as the Chief Executive officer of the Government, with his thousands of subordinates scattered all over the country, is one of great power. Power begets the desire for power. An arbitrary, self-willed, or ambitious Executive, with views of his own to further, policies of his own to carry out, may easily, in his intercourse with Congress itself, exercise an influence upon the law-making branch of the Government utterly beyond anything [illegible] by the Constitution, and totally [illegible] spirit of our institutions. Every [illegible] this kind is, so far as it goes, [illegible] the will of the Executive for [illegible]. It is the action of the one-man [illegible] opposition to the power of the people, [illegible] startling is the attack of the [illegible] upon the fundamental principle [illegible], when he attempts directly [illegible], or through his agents, to himself prescribe rules and regulations which [illegible] the force of law; or when he attempts to create and organize political communities [illegible] for them validity and public recognition as members of the State.

The Judiciary [illegible] tempted to step aside from its proper [illegible], and create law instead of expounding [illegible] cases as they arise. It is the old [illegible] of saying, so the law *ought* to be, [illegible] the law *is*.

[illegible] est of the Republican [illegible] Johnson, the vital and [illegible] all the time been [illegible] people should constitute the [illegible] her Mr. Johnson's will should. [illegible] has not been contented to let the [illegible] He has not liked their "policy." [illegible] one of his own that he thought [illegible] se and desirable. From the [illegible] he assumed Executive powers down to the present time, he has been engaged in a constant struggle to make *his* will the law of the land. He has not been contented to perform his duties simply as an executive, but he has had a "policy" which he desired to see dominant in the Government. In attempting to carry his ends, he has resorted to every possible means within his reach. His official power and patronage have been freely summoned to his aid. He has vetoed measure after measure of Congress, even when passed by a two-thirds vote—a proceeding which he himself is upon record as denouncing as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. He has not hesitated to stigmatize Congress itself as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," and to attempt to control its action by denouncing it before the people. His attempt to create State Governments in the late Rebel States was an attempt to exercise the highest functions of the law-making power; and his effort to give them validity as members of the Union was an effort to settle the terms of reconstruction after his own will. His last movement is an attempt to substitute his own "opinion," put into the mouth of a facile agent, for a solemn act of Congress. He does not propose to execute the law as it is, but as he would like it to be.

Now in all this there is an attack upon the fundamental principle of our entire political system, more open, deliberate, and persistent than anything heretofore attempted in this country. It is the premeditated and persevering attempt of one man to make his will the law. It is an attack upon the Constitution of the most flagrant character. It strikes at its very essence. It touches our political system in its vital point. Mr. Johnson's triumph in this wicked contest would go far to unsettle the foundations of our political structure. It would be a victory of the one-man power over the popular power more dangerous than secession itself, for secession is nothing but open revolution, while this would be a change in the system from popular to despotic rule.

Mr. Johnson prates of his *devotion* to the Constitution, but he either fails totally to comprehend the spirit of the Constitution, or else he is its conscious and bitter enemy. In either case, he is doing all that he can to sap its foundations and to destroy its superstructure. The Republican party in this great fight is not only the party of liberal principles and intelligent progress, but it is even more emphatically the party of the Constitution. It seeks to preserve our political system in its purity as a system of popular rule, opposed to all despotic or aristocratic rule. It is thus at the same time truly conservative and truly progressive—the party of liberty and the party of law.

Will He Resign?

THAT Frederick A. Van Cleve has no right to the position of City Solicitor must appear clear to every sane man who has taken the trouble to form a disinterested opinion. The law on the subject is so distinct that he who runs can read.

By the act of February 2, 1854, consolidating the city of Philadelphia, it is provided that no member of Councils, during the term for which he shall be elected, shall "hold any office or employment herein created or provided for, of a municipal character;" and by act of March, 1863, it is further provided that "no member of Councils of said city shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency, directly or indirectly, chosen by Councils or by either branch of them, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Councils."

Now the object of such a provision is unmistakable. It is to prevent the creation of any new office by vote of Councils, in order that one of the members of their body should hold it. It is to prevent citizens securing a seat in either chamber merely to use the influence of their position to gain a lucrative office. Now both these ends would be defeated were it lawful for a member to vote to create an office, and then, by resigning, become eligible to it himself. The same care is noticeable in the Constitution of the United States. No member of Congress can be given an official position during the two years of his term, the emoluments whereof have been increased during his term. A Congressman can take any other office by resigning his seat, but he is not allowed for his entire term to accept of any office whose salary has been raised during his term. The object in both cases is evidently the same.

Yet with these clear and undeniable facts of law staring them in the face, six members of the Committee on Law held Van Cleve to be eligible to the office of City Solicitor. The following is the vote of the Committee upon the question:—

For Mr. Van Cleve, and believing him eligible—Messrs. Charles M. Wagner, Samuel G. King, Samuel W. Cattell, John L. Shoemaker, Robert M. Evans and William Stokes. Those holding contrary opinions were Messrs. James Page, Charles Thompson Jones, A. L. Hodgdon, George J. Heizell, Alexander J. Harper, and William E. Littleton.

We would like to ask those half-a-dozen how they can possibly reconcile their judgment and their common sense? We deem that these gentlemen have made a very egregious error, one which some of them ought to rectify. We would ask Mr. R. M. Evans, a member who has originated numerous needed reforms, and who is the author of several measures tending largely to promote the public good, whether, as a representative of the people, he does not feel in duty bound to cleanse his hands of all this matter, by bringing the matter once more before Councils, and seeking to reach a legal remedy? He can do so if he desires. He voted with the majority, and can move a reconsideration. It is clearly his duty to bring the question to a settlement, not through personal feeling, but from a desire to see the law vindicated.

Under any circumstances, we are at a loss to see how Mr. Van Cleve can retain his position with any self-respect. We suppose he knows enough of law to feel sure that he is not legally entitled to the position. It is clearly proper for him to resign, and thus escape the odium of holding an office through evasion of the law. Will he do so, or will he continue to hold on until he is ejected by the courts?

DAWN OF THE POLITICAL MILLENNIUM.—The President's speech at Baltimore recalls to us vividly the admirable oration of the immortal Wilkins Micawber, on the occasion of his reunion with his family and reconciliation with Mrs. Micawber. Mr. Johnson was fondly beaming on all those who were within the reach of his smiles. Seward for optimism was nowhere. According to the President, everything North and South is lovely. He said:—

"The other day, in connection with my distinguished associates, I visited the State which gave me birth, and a few days after my return to Washington, in company with the same associates, I set out on a visit to one of the cities in the far East; and permit me to say that my reception, both North and South, has been of that character which indicates to me an era of good-fellowship and reconciliation between the two sections of the Union. Thank God it is so! Now that the era of good-will has commenced, let us forgive one another, in the spirit of charity, in order to a closer fellowship."

Pecksniff beaming at the potato on his knee, and Micawber rejoicing when something turned up, are but feeble compared with the Presidential benediction. His whole oration was on the "Bless-you-my-children-be-happy" order, and proves that June is a better month for travelling than August. All this would be very pleasant if it was true, but it seems that all the good-will is on the side of the North, for the South, while she may possess fraternal affection, only exhibits it by murdering or exiling her Union residents.

"She may have been right in concealing her love,
But why did she kick me down stairs?"

THE COPPERHEAD papers are denouncing General Sheridan for disobeying the order of the President, construing his letter to General Grant as a disobedience of orders. But the General was not requested to execute the order if he had good reasons to the contrary. When a commander gives a subordinate a discretionary order, he merely expresses a wish that the thing should be done in a certain contingency, but, at the same time, leaves the execution of it to the discretion of the officer, under the supposition that, being on the ground, he can act more judiciously than his superior a thousand miles away. This was the position of the President. He gave General Sheridan a discretionary order. General Sheridan did not see fit to obey it unless it was made absolute, as he happened to have "good reasons to the contrary." We now see that the President did make it absolute, and that General Sheridan did obey it.

OUT WEST, where they never do things by halves, the Copperhead papers call Sheridan a "little drunken upstart" for daring to have any opinions adverse to those of Mr. Johnson.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuth4p

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.

FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

COMPRISING
Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.

Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tathstp] PHILADELPHIA.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 18 m4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3 m4p

DRY GOODS.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawl.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 mwfsmrp] PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29] ABOVE RACE.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
50 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 2m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

DRY GOODS.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS
TO BE
MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,
We shall sell till that time our Stock of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
PERKINS,
4 2] 15sp] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH, offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 65 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.
All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Poplin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.
12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces.
Choicest styles American Prints, at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·00 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Pointes and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.
Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants. [1 2 stuthsp
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock.
Rapidly selling at almost lowest Old prices.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF
MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.
WHITE GOODS.
—Mamellies for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 8 yards wide, 62½ cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 5 16 6 1m

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
928 ARCH STREET.
Largest Linen Stock in the City
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Lately opened, direct from Europe,
FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT
HAVE JUST OPENED
1000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 14, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 25c.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 23, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' Tucked Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Undervests.
Just opened 50 dozen Gents' Summer Undervests, at 85c., worth $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.
Just opened a new lot of Paris Silk Fans, from auction, at less than importers' prices.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques. Shirred Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, soft finish.
Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Spanish Mantle Linens, yard wide, 37½ and 45c.
Linen Huckaback and Linen Birds-eye by the yard.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Fast-color Chintzes, 12½, 16, and 18c.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25, 28, and 31c
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAMES M'MULLAN
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for at the [4 20 am th3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE LATE LOW AUCTION PRICES, TO SECURE THE CLOSING OUT OF OUR SUMMER STOCK.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FOR SACQUES.
STRIPED AND CHECK SUMMER AND INDIA SILKS.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS REDUCED TO 25, 28 AND 31 CENTS.
SEERSUCKER GINGHAMS, VERY DESIRABLE, AT 25 CENTS.
BUFF SPANISH LINEN FOR SUITS.
BLENOS, GOOD STYLES, AT 18¾, 25 AND 31 CENTS, LESS THAN GOLD COST.
GRANITE POPLINS, ALL SHADES AND PRICES.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS FOR MEN AND BOYS.
STOKES & WOOD,
3 9s] NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu4m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. M. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 30c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $4; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·20; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ANNIVERSARY OF "THE BECK SCHOOL"—SKETCH OF THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The anniversary exercises of "The Beck School" took place yesterday, at the school-house, on Catharine street, above Sixth, in the presence of a large and interested audience. The programme embraced a choice variety, and was carried through with great credit to the scholars and their instructors. The following portions of the exercises were particularly noticeable, from the efficient manner in which the participants acquitted themselves:—

Readings from Shakespeare, by Masters Oscar West, Albert Stephenson, H. Richards, A. Cox, and Andrew and William Hamilton, of the Grammar School.

A Dialogue, by Masters Aaron Shuster and Louis Wolfby, of the Secondary School.

A Duet, sung by Misses Corinna West and Etta Hall.

A Dialogue, by Masters Frank Richards and Harry Douty, of the Secondary School.

The song of "The Flower Girl," sung by Miss Minnie Gill.

The laughable colloquy of "Mrs. Partington's Tea-Party," by Misses May P. Stevenson, Martha Selby, Emily Walters, and Mary Marsden.

Near the close of the exercises, addresses were delivered by Joseph C. Turnpenny, Charles Ellis, and Richard K. Betts, members of the Board of Managers; and, on the whole, everything passed off in the most gratifying manner.

The "Beck School" ranks with the regular free grammar schools of the city, and its pupils, by a special act of the Legislature, are entitled to admission to the Boys' and Girls' High Schools. The institution, however, is a charity school, and is under the exclusive control of its own Board of Managers. It originated as early as the year 1795, when a night school was established by the "Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys." The first location of the school is not now known, but in 1801 it was removed to a room in the rear of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Third and Arch streets, from which it was, in 1804, removed to the school-house built by the Society on Walnut street, above Sixth, now known as the Lindwick Building, and occupied as offices. In 1801 a day school was also established, and from that time to the present the institution has prospered greatly, being always full, and now numbering about three hundred and fifty scholars. In 1801 the Society was remodelled, and chartered by the Legislature under the corporate title of "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools." Being the first institution of the kind chartered in this city, it came within the provisions of the will of a wealthy German citizen by the name of Christopher Ludwick, who died in 1801, bequeathing his residuary estate of $800 to the first society for the education of poor children which should obtain a charter of incorporation. The claim upon this handsome legacy was contested by the University of Pennsylvania, whose charity school was incorporated on the same day. The messengers of the rival schools left the city for Lancaster, the seat of government, about the same time in the day, each one having provided relays of horses on the road. Considerable excitement attended the race to Lancaster; but the horse of the University agent gave out before he reached his first relay, and the messenger of the rival school was thus enabled to reach Lancaster in advance and secure the enrolment of the charter, which was necessary to the completion of the incorporation.

The Society ultimately received from Mr. Ludwick's estate about $13,000. This was increased in 1803 by a subscription of $2300, procured mainly through the exertions of Dr. Benjamin Rush. In 1816 about $4000 was also received from the estate of Robert Montgomery.

The law establishing the excellent public school system of this city, which went into operation in 1818, was framed in one of the school-rooms of the Society, by several of its members, acting in conjunction with other public-spirited citizens. The school now called "Beck School" has therefore the high honor of being the first free school in the city, and of being, to a great extent, the origin of our present system.

In 1859 it was deemed advisable to remove the school, as the building then in use on Walnut street would afford a large revenue when leased for office purposes. Previously to this, the Society had become, through the generosity of the late Paul Beck, Jr., the owner of the building at present occupied by it, as well as the recipient of a bequest of $4000. For some years the Catharine street building had been rented to the Controllers of Public Schools for school purposes; but in 1859 the original school was removed to that locality, where it has since continued its career of usefulness. It is at present under the charge of Mr. Charles F. Costen, principal of the Boys' Grammar School; Miss E. S. Aldrich, Principal of the Girls' Grammar School; and Miss E. C. Rogers, Principal of the Secondary School, who is assisted by Miss Hannah H. Betts.

OWNERS WANTED FOR A BOAT, ROPE, AND SAIL.—Lieutenant Edgar, of the Delaware Harbor Police, in making his midnight trip along the river front discovered, moored closely, and under the protecting shadow of the Callowhill street wharf, a skiff, loaded with new and old ropes, chains, various iron articles, and twine. The skiff is painted white, and has a green-colored gunnel. Believing that something was somewhere wrong, he kept close watch, and finally caught two young men who were loitering around that place, named William Wright and James Gaither. When questioned they equivocated, and refused in the first place to give their right names. One wore an old prison shirt. Alderman Toland held them for a further hearing in default of $600 bail.

GRAND CELEBRATION ON THE COMING "FOURTH."—Extensive preparations are being made for a grand public demonstration on the "Fourth" at Independence Square. The citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, who are inimical to the so-called Sunday rights of the liquor sellers, and are favorable to the preservation of peace and quiet, of temperance and order, and who are determined to uphold and enforce the late legislative enactment, are invited to convene within the "old" square on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Declaration of Independence will be read, addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers, and music will enliven and vary the proceedings.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY OF $80.—Francis Brink has for some time past been in the employ of a grocer established at Fifth and South streets. In summing up his accounts, and comparing them with prior sales and business transactions, he was led to believe that some person had drawn from his cash drawer small amounts at divers times. Investigating this mysterious proceeding, the fact was plain to him that his clerk, Brink, was the individual, and had taken in all about eighty dollars. He caused his arrest yesterday, and Alderman Hurley held him in $500 bail to answer.

CHANGE OF NAME CONFIRMED.—At the meeting of the Corn Exchange this morning—now Commercial Exchange—the legal change of the name of the institution was announced by the President, Howard Hinchman, whose proclamation to that effect will be found in another column. Mr. Hinchman also stated that the unavoidable difficulty that has heretofore caused the delay in the erection of the "Chamber of Commerce" is now removed, and that the erection of that splendid edifice will be at once proceeded with.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE LAW.—Edwin McBride, the proprietor of a whisky shop at the corner of Cumberland and Cedar streets, was taken in custody by Lieutenant Murray, of the Eighteenth District, for a misdemeanor. A man named Peterman visited his place so frequently, and took so much of the ardent, that it had almost destroyed the peace of his little home. His wife requested the saloon-keeper to sell him no more, but this not being complied with, he was arrested. Alderman Senit held him $600 bail to answer.

SIGN OF PROSPERITY.—The members of the Third Reformed Church, located at Tenth and Filbert streets, resolved that their pastor's salary, after July 1, shall be $3600 per annum—an increase of $600.

This church is prospering in things temporal, while it constantly witnesses manifestations of Divine wisdom and goodness. This is evinced by the above commendable action—a result of increasing prosperity and good influence. Many others might do likewise.

ACCIDENT.—This morning several boys were engaged in collecting paper under the hatchway of Messrs. Parham & Work's boot and shoe store, No. 51 N. Third street. Among them was a colored lad, aged about fourteen. He shoved the others to one side, and got directly under the hatchway. Almost immediately after a box containing boots fell from the fourth story, striking the little fellow on the back and knocking him senseless. He came to in a short while, and was taken home by his father.

INAUGURAL MEETING.—To-morrow afternoon the Bethune Hall, corner of Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, will be thrown open for special services. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. J. H. Suydam, and Rev. Dr. Schenck.

A fine choir, under the direction of Colonel J. W. C. Moore, will perform on this occasion. The new enterprise is under the care of Rev. P. A. Talmage, of the Reformed Dutch Church.

AN ACCESSORY.—It will be remembered that George Halfman was arrested on Thursday for stealing a horse and wagon. Last evening Edwin Hale was taken in custody at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on the charge of being accessory to that felonious operation. Officer Samuel Cox took him in charge, and Alderman Jones held him, in default of $600 bail, to answer at a further hearing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The anniversary of the Sunday School and Young People's Association connected with the Fourth Babtist Church was held on Wednesday evening, in the church, at the corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets. The exercises commenced with the singing of the chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. After prayer by Rev. D. S. Spencer, of Roxborough, the opening address was delivered by Rev. R. Jeffereys, D. D., the retiring pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. Spencer followed in a pleasing and instructive address to the pupils in relation to their Sunday School duties. Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., editor of the *National Baptist*, spoke in reference to the rapid growth of intemperance among us, and the necessity for the exercise of vigorous measure to check the progress of this monster evil. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., also delivered an address upon the same topic, urging upon his hearers, and especially upon the young people, to avoid forming the habit of intemperance, setting a good example to others, and persuading any one to use intoxicating drinks.

The exercises were also intervened with the singing of a number of selections by the school, under the direction of Professor Zimmerman. "Sweet Morn, How Lovely is Thy Face," was ably rendered by Misses Hess and Warner, the soprano and contralto of the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Schaeffer's). Miss Bassett, the soprano of the choir of the Fourth Baptist Church, sang a solo with fine effect. Mr. Parvin, the blind vocalist, interspersed the proceedings with some choice selections, which were rapturously applauded. A number of beautiful bouquets were presented to the [illegible] gentlemen who had so kindly contributed to the success of the entertainment. Dr. Jeffreys was the recipient of a fine portrait of Deacon Henry Beagle, a number of the church. The presentation was made on behalf of the school by Mr. Asa [illegible], the Superintendent. In response to the presentation, the pastor spoke feelingly of the friendly and affectionate relations that had subsisted between Father Beagle and himself during the entire ten years of his pastorate. A large number of other presents were also made to the pastor by the different classes in the school, tendered in a manner that gave full assurance that he should always hold a warm place in the affectionate remembrances of the people whom he had so long and faithfully served, and from whom he was about to be separated. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and delighted audience was gathered to witness the exercises, which were continued until a late hour.

THE BURTON HOMICIDE—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The Coroner resumed the investigation this morning in the case of Edward G. Burton, who was found badly beaten about the head, insensible on the 16th inst., on the cooper shop of No. 509 Penn street, on the 18th. Mr. Curlis died at the Hospital from the effects of injuries the same evening.

John Burton sworn—I am the brother of the deceased; I live at No. 630 Brooks street; I identified the body as that of my brother at the Pennsylvania Hospital; was there when he died.

Policeman Samuel Yorder, sworn—Arrested the defendant; he said he hadn't harmed any one or had any spite against any one; I told him no one said he had; he kept saying he hadn't harmed any one, and appeared as if he didn't want to go along; I asked him if he had been down town that day; he said yes; I asked him what time he had got home, and he gave me no definite answer; I then asked a lady about it, and she said it was 3 o'clock; or after; the lady further said that he must have been drunk, as he came home so; he didn't appear to be excited; examined his clothing at the Station House the next morning; I was not present at the examination.

The jury then rendered their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by parties unknown. Patrick Quinn, who had been arrested upon suspicion, was discharged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. Harmer was passing along Fifth street, near Reed, where there is a large open lot. This is a lonely, dark, out-of-the-way place, just the neighborhood that highway robbers and thieves would infest, and watch for their victims. Mr. Harmer was about to round the corner of those streets, when he heard a rushing behind him, and, turning around, faced six ruffians, who caught him, and while some were engaging him in front, a backhanded blow upon the head knocked him down senseless. They proceeded to rifle his pockets of all their valuable contents, appropriating a large wallet well filled and a large silver hunting-case watch, and then made off. Mr. Harmer lay upon the sidewalk until early this morning, when he recovered sufficiently to make his way to the Station House and tell his story. He could identify five forms, but the blackness of the night and the suddenness of the onslaught prevented his seeing their faces.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DOG WAR.—Of late the prosecutors of this enlivening and exhilarating exercise seem to have lost that energy and warlike activity which characterized the commencement of the dog war. We have to record this week the lassooing of but 96; of which number 12 were fortunate—they were poodles—in being redeemed, while 84 underwent all the horrors which a gradual excoriation and slow boiling could produce. Since but one thousand dollars are appropriated for this work, and fifty cents per head is the reward for each "dorg" that undergoes the latter process, two thousand must be slaughtered before this canine war shall cease. In "Gotham" one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dogs were drowned last week.

REPORT of the Commercial Exchange Association Committee on Relief for the Sufferers by the Sansom Street Explosion:—

To amount received from various persons	$1015 50
By amount forwarded Sansom street sufferers	$463 00
By amount forwarded Mayor McMichael	552 50
	$1015 50

L. G. GRAFF,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
GEORGE COOKMAN,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1867. Committee.

STOLE A PUSH-CART.—An old man, named William Johnson, having reached the age of three-score and twelve years, last evening stole a push-cart from Belcher's paper-box manufactory, No. 929 Carpenter street, and wheeled it up to Green street wharf, where he offered it for sale at $10. Officer Hart coming along in the "nick of time," took both auctioneer and cart into custody; Alderman Toland held Johnson in $800 bail to answer at Court.

BURGLARS OPERATING.—Last night burglars gained an entrance to Babbington's tavern, at Fourth and Washington streets, by drilling through the back door and forcing the lock. The inmates, unmindful of the burglarious operations going on in their very midst, slept on, while the wide-awake parties appropriated two coats, fifteen silver spoons marked "J. S. M. B.," and a Panama hat.

ROBBERY OF $175.—Early this morning, Mr. John Hildebrandt stepped out of his store, No. 349 North Fifth street, leaving it without any occupant. Some person or persons unknown, who no doubt had been watching for the opportunity, darted in and wrenched the drawer open, appropriating its contents, to the amount of $175.

HANDSOME DONATIONS were yesterday received by Chief Engineer Lyle; $100 from Messrs. Clarke & Booth, per Thomas J. Hempnill, Esq., business manager of the "Walnut," and $100 from Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who closes his very successful engagement at that theatre to-night. The use of the "Walnut" was also tendered for a benefit at any time.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. Ezra Bowen, at No. 132 South Eighteenth street, last night, and in the absence of the family, had full sway of the premises, ransacking all the rooms, and taking many valuable articles.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

THE T[illegible]
The f[illegible]
puts an [illegible]
"It ap[illegible]
Suite, co[illegible]
complet[illegible]
It sco[illegible]

[illegible]EKS IN GREECE!!—
[illegible]owing, by the Atlantic Telegraph, [illegible]ttitrary new face on affairs in Greece:—
[illegible]ears that the Turkish General and [illegible]mmanding the army of invasion, were [illegible]ly overcome in their last engagement. [illegible]ms that the authorities of Candia had [illegible]nking oil wells in that territory, and on news being received of the invasion by the Turkish army, they hastily covered up their wells and fled to the fortified cities. The Turks, in their triumphal march, not knowing the numerous wells on their route, were precipitated in great numbers into them, and as they all more or less contained quantities of oil, the Commander immediately telegraphed to the Sultan that his army had penetrated into the midst of *grease* without opposition. This the Porte promulgated as a great victory. The Turkish General's Suite we understand was ruined, and will have to be supplied by a new Suit from Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing Establishment, under the Continental."

DORSEY & SEVILLE, CATERERS.—Just at this time, when evening entertainments, pleasant parties, and delightful excursions to the rural districts are so much in vogue, a formidable question presents itself to all originators of the same, as to where can be found, under most advantageous circumstances, delectable refreshments. A long experience, and constant demands for their services, have fully established the reputation of Messrs. Dorsey & Seville as first-class caterers. They are established at No. 1218 Locust street, and have ever on hand, ready to meet their many calls, viands of rich flavor, only known to those who have long created an initiated into the mysteries of the cuisine art. At their restaurant they have always delicacies, soft crabs, spring chickens, squabs, oysters, etc. etc., and serve orders of all kinds promptly and satisfactorily in all respects. Ices and ices of all the various flavors—which articles, now it draws, during the sultry season, affords such a skin, some coolness—will be furnished in the coolest possible time.

SCROFULA IN THE PROTEUS OF DISEASES.—The scalp; in fact, it [illegible]s itself in the flesh, now on the throat, in and which may not [illegible]es in the glands, sometimes in the body. But it can [illegible] locale in one instance is the same. How? Inquire [illegible] the eyes, in the third the answer by the [illegible]re is no portion of the body Alterative. If this [illegible] the seat of this awful read the testimonials [illegible] dislodged from each and restored to health by [illegible]Rome agonized victim found at length in [illegible]vering use of Jayne's only by Dr. D. Jayne [illegible]ls quoted, let the skeptic street, [illegible]s those who have been CLOSING SALE OF THE S[illegible] And which may be SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The e[illegible] Sonnac. Prepared the trade is called to the lar[illegible] 242 Chesnut Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmo[illegible]SON sold, by catalogue, for cash, on [illegible]arly on Boots, ing, July 1, commencing at [illegible]re closution of McClelland & Co., successors to [illegible]rals, etc., sale of Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market stre[illegible]Monday, at o'clock, [illegible]Philip Ford[illegible]nt.

Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Seaside and Mountain Suits.
Elegant White Duck Vests.
Elegant White Duck Vests.
Elegant White Duck Vests.
Elegant White Duck Vests.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Dusters and Duck Sacks.
Dusters and Duck Sacks.
Dusters and Duck Sacks.
Dusters and Duck Sacks.

And every other article of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever needed. Prices very moderate. "Small profits and many sales."

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

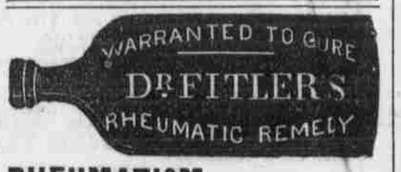
For additional deaths see Third Page.

DORSEY.—On the 28th instant, STANTON DORSEY, aged 59 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, East Washington, near Main street, Germantown, on Second-day, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Fair Hill.

WITTERS.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM C. WITTERS, in the 42d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.



RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.

NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.

DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS,
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 thsp
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

W. C. AND P. R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WEST CHESTER DURING THE HOLIDAYS, good from the Third to Sixth, inclusive, for $1·25.

H. WOOD,
6 26 wamths General Superintendent.

BRYSON & SON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOKS.

A fine assortment of PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, INKS, ETC.

Banks, Corporations, and New Firms furnished with BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE. 6 29 1m rp

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 6 27 2*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

No Reform Bill for Ireland.

LONDON, June 29—2 P. M.—The Government says that the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any Reform bill in her behalf.

Two o'clock Market Reports.

LONDON, June 29—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅜; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad, 43¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—2 P. M.—Cotton and Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Cheese has advanced 1s. Tallow has advanced 9d. Other articles are without change.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The trial of John H. Surratt continues to attract immense crowds to the Criminal Court room, and the marshal and bailiffs are hornibly bored with applications from persons of both sexes for seats within the bar. The space outside of the bar railing is always uncomfortably crowded, and it is accordingly ignored until it becomes manifest that there are no more vacant places within the bar. Ladies congregate about the doors an hour, and sometimes an hour and a half before the time for the opening of the Court, and many of them endure the close, oppressive air of the Court-room all day long. Members of Congress arriving in the city seem to make the Court-room the first point of interest to visit.

Lewis J. Weichman was recalled, and Mr. Bradley continued the cross-examination.

The witness said he did not fix the 22d of December as the time when he was introduced to Mudd, but thinks the introduction took place before Surratt was employed by Adams Express Company. At the trial at the Arsenal, I said I made Mudd's acquaintance on January 14, 1865, and that was my recollection at that time, but if I had been permitted to see the National Hotel register I could have told the correct date; at the Arsenal trial I fixed January 15, because I had an impression that I had been introduced to Mudd a day before I received a letter calling me to Baltimore, and upon subsequent investigation I found the letter was dated but a day later; since that trial I have found what room Booth occupied on December 22. I ascertained the number of his room by looking at the register; I have not ascertained from the National Hotel books every page; I don't know from my own knowledge that Booth occupied room No. 84, but I know it was in that room that I saw Mudd; I cannot positively fix the date of my introduction to Mudd; I fixed the date of introduction some time before Surratt went to Adams Express; at the conspiracy trial I named the recess of Congress as a reason why I could fix the date of the introduction to Mudd; I was then certain it was after the Congressional recess.

Mr. Bradley here read the testimony of the witness upon this point, as given at the conspiracy trial, and he admitted that it was correct; and when the court resumed, and in answer to certain questions by Mr. Bradley, said he fixed the date of the introduction by knowing Booth occupied room No. 84 at the National Hotel.

Witness met Payne twice at Mrs. Surratt's when he visited the house; I mean, he was there on two different occasions as a visitor, but when he stated there I saw him every day; met Payne first in the latter part of February; I said at the conspiracy trial that I met Payne first about eight weeks before the assassination.

Witness here detailed the account of his arrest and interview with Paine when he first called at Mrs. Surratt's, as given in the assassination trial. He testified that he offered to introduce Payne to Mrs. Surratt at the Arsenal; stated that Payne's second visit was on the 4th of March, and that he came about three weeks after his first visit; on the trial I stated he came in the evening of the 18th of March; but that date because it was two days before I fix that date was played at the theatre, and *Jane Shore* was played on the 18th; I don't remember whether I told the Military Commission that Payne's visit the second time was two days prior to the performance of *Jane Shore*; I don't remember stating at the Military Commission that on the occasion of the second visit Surratt received Payne as an old acquaintance; I testified at the present that on the occasion of the second visit Surratt and Payne was walked in and was lying on the bed, and Payne was walked recognized if that was Surratt; I think, however, a long before that; I believe Surratt knew Payne passed; I believe Surratt knew Payne

Mr. Bradley—We don't want to know what your belief is now. We may have occasion to inquire about that afterwards.

Witness resumed—I stated at the Commission, that from that morning, after finding the moustache in my bed, I put it on and went to the office; I can give no reason why I should have concealed the moustache from Payne; I had no suspicion on account of finding the moustache, but I did think it strange that a Baptist minister should wear such a disguise, and I think I would have asked for the moustache the next day to get it; the moustache was lying on the table.

Mr. Bradley here read Weichman's testimony upon this point, as given before the Military Commission, that Payne came in and asked for his coat to Atzerott; Surratt had gone out, not ask for his purpose of lending it to Payne; the box was open; however, Payne did not [illegible] any [illegible] I never loaned any [illegible] on the 20th of March that Payne borrowed my coat for the [illegible] office a letter addressed to "Stuart"; Atzerott once or twice [illegible] was about the 20th of March; [illegible]port; it was before March that I saw Surratt and Payne [illegible] got from the [illegible] bowie-knives, and five or six days [illegible]dy;" I stated the the 'Sturdy" letter; at the conspiracy [illegible] was on the [illegible] letter was received two weeks [illegible] saw fencing and Payne with the bowie knives [illegible] after Surratt mistaken as to the time [illegible] I was and I afterwards fixed it, and [illegible] first fixed the time of the horseback ride as on [illegible] false; you will find I corrected the statement as to [illegible] the correction was made in answer to a question [illegible] Mr. Cox, and you will find it in his second [illegible] volume of that work—(Report of the Assassination Trial).

Q. You were then recalled three times? A. I was recalled four times.

Q. You have then been examining this book and studying your testimony as heretofore given? A. I have thought about it for two years. Such an incident as this in my life is not an everyday instance, and I have thought about it all the time.

The witness was asked if he had not prepared a written statement, and then revised it from the published book?

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the question as irrelevant.

Judge Fisher ruled that the question was proper.

The witness said he did write out a written statement, but he did not compare it with the book; he did not prepare the statement and read it before the Grand Jury in this case; I prepared a statement and gave it to Mr. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, and did not have a copy of it in my pocket when before the Grand Jury; I do not know that the written statement was lying before the foreman of the Grand Jury when I was examined there; there was not a written statement before the Grand Jury according to my recollection, nor was I questioned from a bundle of papers.

Mr. Carrington objected to this evidence, as the witness could not tell what was done before the Grand Jury.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Carrington was about to argue the question, when Mr. Bradley said he would waive the point for the present.

The witness resumed—I met Atzerott in the latter part of January, 1865; about three or four weeks after the first introduction to Booth, and a week after Surratt's return from Port Tobacco; saw Atzerott at Mrs. Surratt's frequently; saw him last at Mrs. Surratt's on April 2; have seen Atzerott at the house frequently; never saw him there when Booth was there; Booth was there nearly every day when in the city, and Atzerott together; I saw Mrs. Slater at Mrs. Surratt's in the latter part of March; I saw her there March 25, when she was in a buggy with John Surratt and his mother; at the time I first saw her I don't know what dress she had on, but she wore a veil that came down to her chin; at the Commission I used the word "weak," but I did not say Mrs. Slater was wicked.

Mr. Bradley read from the witness' testimony at the conspiracy trial, where he said Mrs. Slater was at the house in February, and asked if that was correct.

Witness did not remember so testifying.

At this point Judge Fisher was obliged to leave the court room, and upon his return Mr. Carrington said he observed he (Judge Fisher) seemed very sick, and if in order he would suggest an adjournment.

Judge Fisher said he felt very unwell to-day, and had a high fever.

Mr. Bradley said he had observed that when he came into Court this morning, and he then told his Honor that he would not press a sitting after 12 o'clock. He was willing the Court should now adjourn, however.

The Court then, at 11·30, adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Exhibition Awards.

NEW YORK, June 29.—In the official list of awards to American exhibitors at the Paris Universal Exhibition, the following were incorrectly printed. They should be as follows:—

Silver Medals—S. S. White, of Philadelphia, artificial teeth, etc.; Tucker Manufacturing Company, of New York, bronzes; Culbertson & Co., of Chicago, salt meats.

Bronze Medals.—A. J. Johnson, of New York, family atlas; Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., steel plows.

Honorable Mention—Peter Glass, of Boston, Mosaic centre table; Lalance, Georgean & Co., house furnishing hardware; Pleasant Valley Wire Company, of New York, and F. S. Cozzens, of New York, wines.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 26@26¼c. Flour dull, and declined 15@25c.; 8500 barrels sold; the lower grades declined most; State, $7 30@11 25; Ohio, $10 90@13 75; Western, $7 30@13 75; Southern, $10 90@17 50. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and drooping; 22,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 06@1 08 for new. Oats dull and declining; State, 86c.; Western, 75c. Pork quiet; new Mess, $21 75@21 12. Lard dull at 11¾@12¾c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Stocks quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 108; Canton, 47; Erie, 66½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Michigan Central, 109¾; Michigan Southern, 77¾; New York Central, 104¾; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6s, 70; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Hudson River, 109¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; new issue, 110½; Ten-forties, 100¾; Seven-thirties, 106¾; Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 10¾; at sight, 10¾. Gold, [illegible].

FIFTH EDITION

Alleged Conspiracy to Rob and Burn a Steamboat.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—An investigation into the reported robbery of the steamboat F. W. Brooks, at the Levee on Sunday morning last, of $6000, has disclosed the fact that the owners, Henry A. Hoffner and W. A. Ritter, and her Captain, J. A. Johnson, had entered into a conspiracy to rob and burn the boat and defraud the insurance companies.

All the parties have been arrested, and $6580 of the stolen money recovered. Johnson and Ritter have confessed their connection with the affair. The scheme originated with Hoffner, who was to buy goods on credit, load the boat, of which Johnson was captain and Ritter clerk, take them up the Arkansas river, sell them for what they could get, rob the boat of the proceeds of the trip, and then burn her, and get the insurance.

The boat was insured for $6000; some of the unsold goods on her return trip for $3000, and the money in hand for $10,000. On the passage from Cairo to this port, the boat was fired in the clerk's office, but the flames were extinguished by the crew. All the parties concerned have heretofore borne good reputations.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Arrived, steamship Iona, from Glasgow. Her news is anticipated.

Arrival of the San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer San Francisco, from San Juan, Nicaragua, has arrived.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Coffee dull. Cotton steady, middlings 23 cents. Flour dull; Northwestern extra, $9 50@$11. Corn declining. Oats steady at 84@85 cents. Provisions active; bulk shoulders, 9 cents; rib sides, 11 cents; clear rib bacon sides, 13 cents. Whisky unchanged.

EXTENSIVE PYROTECHNIC IMPORTATIONS.—Haines & Leeds, No. 906 Market street, are perhaps the largest pyrotechnic importers in this city. Their extensive stock cannot be surpassed, while it embraces everything in the catalogue of fireworks. They are fully prepared to supply Young America, and old too, with crackers and rockets, wheels vertical, wheels horizontal, etc. etc.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 29

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 C & A 6s, '89	93¾	100 sh Read R	54·56
$2500 City 6s, New	99⅞	200 do	54⅛
$1000 N Penna 6s	90	100 do	54⅛
$1000 Union Cl 8s	93¾	40 do	54⅛
$2000 W Ches 7s	98	100 do	54⅛
10 sh Mech Bk	31½	100 do	54⅛
6 sh Cam & Am	74		

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 29, 1867.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867, to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, and to be inspected by an inspector appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the [illegible] sufficient quantities, and at the proper [illegible] place, the Department reserves the [illegible] make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the District that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligation in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to [illegible] the proposed supplies agreeably to [illegible].

No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate, on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and any bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quarter-Gen. U. S. A.
Asst. Quartermaster, HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
6 29

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Proposals No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.
12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing will be received at this office until [illegible] one hundred and [illegible] seven (107) Portable Army Forges, [illegible] time required for finishing the [illegible] Forges can be seen at the United States Wharf, Philadelphia warehouse, Hanover Street wharf.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
Captain and Asst. HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
6 29

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, at 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Bridgetown at 7·05 A. M. and 3·00 P. M.
Salem at 6·45 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M.
Vineland, 7·13 A. M. and 3·27 P. M.
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M. and 4·5 P. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.
8·00 A. M

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 24.—Andy arrives at Jersey City, on his way to Boston. The Mayor of New York, and his Aldermen, meet him, and escort him abroad a ship-of-war, where they make a messon (

...day, 25.—Andy puts up at the Fifth Avenue, and is serenaded by the Democ... He responds, by telling them ... too full to make a speech, and advises them to go home and stand by the ...

...ada, 26.—Andy arrives in Boston, is introduced to the Mayor, City Council, and the Big Organ. Inspired by the latter object, he commences blowing on the tune of "Who has suffered more than I?"

...day, 27.—Andy tries his hand as a mason in laying the corner stone to a Masonic Temple. After laying on the mortar, he makes a speech in which he lays down to the radicals in a style truly "mortifying."

..., 28.—Andy goes through Yale College and afterwards goes through educated men in Congress that are not practical, as he is. He was once a constable, then a governor, then a-etc. etc.

Saturday, 29.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. Andy gives the Series Editor and the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia the "go by" on his way home—one of the most creditable things of his trip.

THE PRESIDENT AT YALE!

He Goes Through College.

He says He Would Make a Good Schoolmaster.

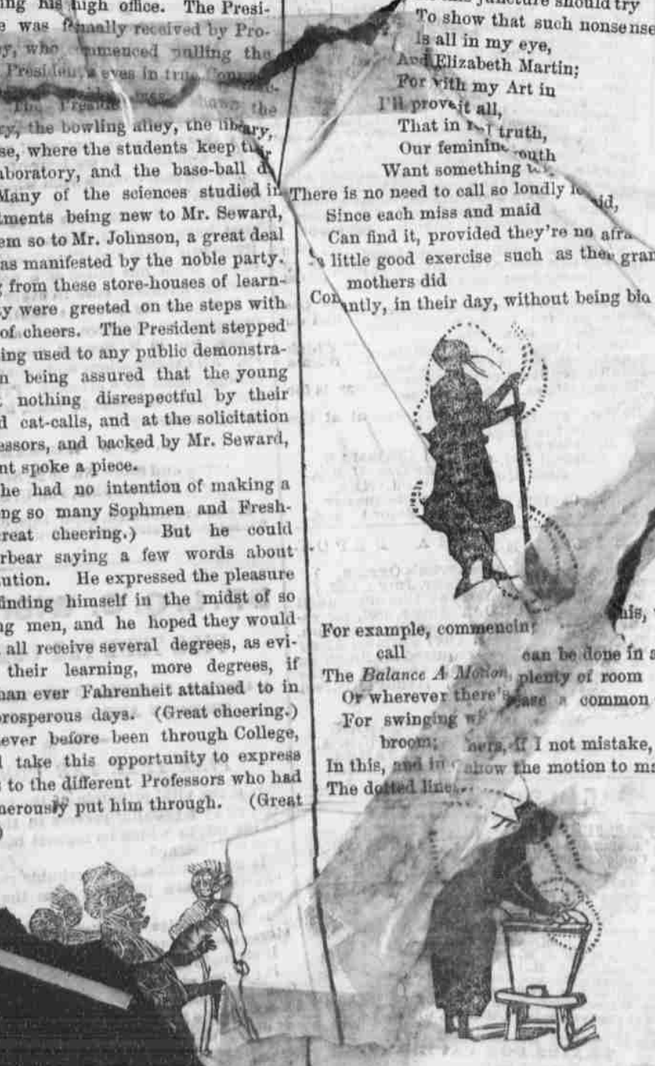
HE IS CROWNED MASTER OF ARTS.

After the President had arrived at New ...ven, and the Mayor of the town had done ... he was led away to the New Haven ...se to be fed. Governor English, and several of the prominent people of the town, were present. It was a cosy, quiet meal, without speeches, and no toasting done. Mr. Seward said the cook was too busy to get up the toast. This caused some laughter by those who had never heard Mr. Seward in some of his best pieces.

After dinner the party visited Yale College on foot, and had the President put through in a style becoming his high office. The President and suite was finally received by Professor Woolsey, who commenced pulling the wool over the President's eyes in true Connecticut style. The President then saw the picture gallery, the bowling alley, the library, the boat-house, where the students keep their sculls, the laboratory, and the base-ball department. Many of the sciences studied in these departments being new to Mr. Seward, and all of them so to Mr. Johnson, a great deal of interest was manifested by the noble party. On emerging from these store-houses of learning, the party were greeted on the steps with loud bursts of cheers. The President stepped back, not being used to any public demonstration, but on being assured that the young men meant nothing disrespectful by their whistles and cat-calls, and at the solicitation of the Professors, and backed by Mr. Seward, the President spoke a piece.

He said he had no intention of making a speech among so many Sophmen and Freshmores. (Great cheering.) But he could scarcely forbear saying a few words about the Constitution. He expressed the pleasure he felt in finding himself in the midst of so many young men, and he hoped they would study, and all receive several degrees, as evidences of their learning, more degrees, if possible, than ever Fahrenheit attained to in his most prosperous days. (Great cheering.) He had never before been through College, and would take this opportunity to express his thanks to the different Professors who had now so generously put him through. (Great cheering.)

...e didn't care ...k he had ever ...ked up on the ...g the emigrants ...thout a desire to ...itate their brogue ...ring.) Young gen... our hearty cheers. ...es which you are ...ery small portion ...tates, as very few ...s much as your ...paying for your ...rding and wash... ...tion should ...nce of ... their ...

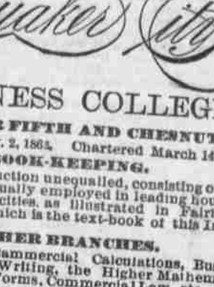


...is, which I call ... can be done in a hall. The *Balance A Motion*, ... plenty of room ... Or wherever there's ...ease a common house-... For swinging ... broom; ...ers, if I not mistake, In this, and in ... show the motion to make. The dotted line...

...E.

This is the *Lavatory Motion*,
Which is a kind of a notion
Requiring a tub, some hot water, and soap,
Then some soiled clothes—
Or plenty of those
Things known as
Shirts, collars, and hose,
Which, when through with the trial,
Are hung on a rope.

...is the *Suspensory Movement:* 'tis easy,
And all it requires is a simple clothes-line,
With the clothes we have mentioned,
And it forms a fine
Change of the motion,
Since it is done out doors in the air,
And makes the cheeks red and keeps the head clear.



This is the *Babicular Motion*,
'Tis made with a baby,
Which you already have—maybe.
And is swung in the air in place of a lotion,
To strengthen its limbs.
If the actor has not one herself,
It will pay
To use a poor neighbor's in this pleasing way.
So these motions, you see,
Are familiar to me,
And suggest themselves, no doubt, to you
As proper employment for ladies a few,
Who are looking about for
(Yours respectfully),
SOMETHING TO DO.

IMPRESSIVE AND FORCIBLE MANNER.

Having, however, been thrown into his position, he had done the best he could, but he had often wished he was a schoolmaster, and that Ben Butler came to his school. (Cheers.) He finally closed by thanking them for the kind reception the students had given him, and the attention with which they had listened to the few remarks he had to make. He hoped the students would flourish and grow as the noble elms around their college, and which, he was glad to see this summer, were not troubled by worms. (Long and continued applause.)

SOMETHING TO DO.

BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

Even here, to my quiet retreat,
Shut out from the noise and bustle of life,
Even through the thick hedge between me and the street,
I am roused by the ear-piercing shrieks of the strife
That the women are making for
Something to do.
Though why should it be,
I'm sure I can't see,
That now they should make such a row;
Do you?
As my constant devotion to the fairer sex
Is well known to my friends,
I hope you will excuse me
If I
At this juncture should try
To show that such nonsense
Is all in my eye,
And Elizabeth Martin;
For with my Art in
I'll prove it all,
That in fact truth,
Our feminine mouth
Want something
There is no need to call so loudly for aid,
Since each miss and maid
Can find it, provided they're no afraid
A little good exercise such as their grandmothers did
Constantly, in their day, without being bid

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE!

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 6-

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 235 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GUNPOWDER TEA—PURE TEA—PURE Universal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAGRANT JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12wrp24t

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—HOLLAND & SON'S

WM. M[illegible]URE LARD,

IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.

FINE HAMS,

AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

CHESNUT STREET WHARF,

6 17 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 2m s NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30, 35 Cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

1 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

628 HOOP SKIRT ... 628

628 HOOP SKIRT ... ance to our ... in consequence of ... material, manufacture ... and ... all our ... RETURNING, ... sale. ... SELLING for CASH, we are ... JUSTLY CELEBRATED ... DUCED PRICES. And ... heretofore, be found in every ... and really cheaper than ... Hoop Skirt in the market, ... unequalled. ... at ...

Also, constantly receiving from New York Eastern States full lines of low priced ... low prices; among which is a lot of ... the following rates:—15 springs, 75c.; 20 spring ... springs, $1 00. 45 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, ...

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired ... sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt ... porium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE

NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT SUITS

PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.

ELEGANT CHAMBER AND ... FURNITURE.

BEST DINING ROOM AND ... COTTAGE SUITS.

KITCHEN FURNITURE ALSO,

WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP ... ETC.

All of which are manufactured by ... best materials, and will be sold ... much lower rates than are offered ... GOODS.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. TO SECURE ...

HOUSE-FURNISHING ...

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY ... BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late ... Sons ...

JOHN A. MURPHY & BRO.

Importers and ... Dealers, No. ... Side ... Philadelphia.

House-Furnishing ... of the ... stock at ... NO. 922 CHESNUT ... prices charged. ... his stock ... Between Ninth and ... Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned ... Wooden Ware, ... His Administrator's ... Utensils of every description, ... prices below the cost ... of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-... embraces every ... can be obtained on the most reasonable ... hold:—Plain ... ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND ... Baskets, Plated ... Ware, and ... LERS. ... A great ... ment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS, ... CAGES, ... largest retail establishment in this line ... able ... bills, and citizens and strangers will find it ... GET ... vantage to examine our stock before ... Philadelphia. ... their ... ING. ... NOTICE.—Our friends in the country may order by ... and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu ...

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

6 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN JONES, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 209 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 22 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT ORRELL, Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

6 22 stuth5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN HUNTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES WELSH, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN HUNTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of E. E. THARP, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867. 6 27 thstu5t

ESTATE OF DANIEL LACK, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE PFEIFFER, JR., Executor.

No. 610 CHESNUT Street.
Or to his Attorney, OCTAVIUS A. LAW,
6 1 s6t* No. 125½ S. FOURTH Street.

ESTATE OF PETER BARKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER BARKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to

ELIZABETH BARKER, Administratrix,
6 22s6t* No. 638 N. ELEVENTH Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 3 3m Nos. 237 and 239 North FRONT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that be a very small number have been robbed to this date, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill or any other of his tools, even the sledge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following Certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, N. Y. York:—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Messrs. Lewis Lillie, New York, 18th December, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—We have ... chilled iron you furnished ... subjected the sample of ... as regards drilling through ... to the most severe tests ... bear upon it, and without success ... we could bring to ... It is our opinion that it cannot be ... the use of a large number of drills, and ... penetrated by ... ture of much power, with days of time. ...

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with the time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. BASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 4m

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 26 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN!

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 12] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT.
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 6 9

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ABOUT HATS AND BONNETS.

The London *Spectator* has a discussion of the new hat which is "coming in" in England, and which is distinguished by a low crown and a broad brim. The *Spectator's* article is likely to interest both men and women, for it contains also an elaborate defense of the bonnet now worn:—

"Is the funnel-shaped hat, the hat of Europe, the distinctive mark of the West, which no Asiatic mentions without scorn, and no man who wears it ever dreams of defending by any argument of health, beauty, or convenience, [illegible] to perish? It looks like it, for the extraordinary superstructure has at last been attacked in the rational way. Artists have denounced the tall hat, doctors have condemned it, wits have satirized it, quiet citizens have followed that it has every bad quality a headdress can have, and still Western mankind has pertinaciously adhered to a costume it did not approve. The attack was too revolutionary. Some people wanted us all to go bareheaded, which seemed to men accustomed to go covered if possible; some to adopt the wide-awake, which was condemned as vulgar; some to fall back on a straw hat, which was inconvenient. A man with a bare head is half-dressed, wide-awakes are worn by grooms, a straw hat breaks when lifted properly in a bow, and altogether every substitute failed. At last some genius hit on a bright idea. Leave the silk hat alone, but lower its crown, and lo! the work was done. Monthly, almost hourly, the funnel declines, the brims widen, the edges turn up, until, if the reformers have only nerve and push, we shall in twelve months be wearing a reasonable head-dress—a low, stiff sombrero of silk-covered card board, with soft interior edges, within which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims; can be taken off for a bow, because those brims are stiff; and will not heat the head because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation.

THE MODEL HAT.

"Shorten the silk-covered funnel to three inches at most, widen the brim to at least two and a half, turning them up a little, make the side edges soft with an India-rubber belt—the linen or paper substitute is a blunder, and India-rubber only a make shift till chemistry helps the hatter—and we shall have a headcovering acceptable at once to the hygeist, the artist, and the philosopher who believes equality incomplete without at least a possible democracy of dress. There never will be any democracy of the kind—only look at the tailor's letter, in his perfect costume—but that is of minor importance. He will think there is, and under a Household Suffrage he is master, that will mollify him, and not hurt anybody, seriously, no head-dress has ever been invented which will better answer its many purposes—be lighter, cheaper, cooler, or a more perfect protection than the low-crowned, broad-brimmed, well-made silk 'hat.' It is the headdress of our great grandfathers, improved and modified by the utilitarian genius of the year 67. It is not perfect yet; but if the 'Prince of Wales can only be kept straight, and does not increase the height of his hat more than an inch a month, and does not ask Parliament for any money, so as to become unpopular, we shall win the hat game yet.

BONNETS.

"It is just possible that the ultimate result of the bonnet movement may be equally satisfactory. People's judgments upon the bonnet of to-day are disturbed, because they will import into the controversy the entirely irrelevant question of the most artistic method of dressing women's hair. Just as they thought they were condemning crinoline when they were really discussing the morality of ankles, so they think they are discussing bonnets when they are really abusing chignons. If the chignon has anything to do with the bonnet, argument becomes impossible or futile; we might as well discuss the glove that would best suit people who wore artificial thumbs.

"The bonnet of the day is a very good bonnet, when considered by itself, and it is only an indirection to something better. It has, in the first place, all the negative qualities. It does not hide the face like a poke. It is not brazen, like a pork pie. It does not necessarily surrender the complexion to all the winds of heaven, that particular wind which in Britain suggests that the 'other place' must lie due east. It does not ruin the complexion by compelling its wearer to throw a red shade on pink cheeks, or a green shade on an alabaster face, or a blue shade over a creamy blonde, or an orange tint on best color of all, let the poets say what they like—the glowing brunette. It is—ask any woman else—supremely comfortable; it will arrange itself to any rational mode of dressing the hair—chignons are warts, not adornments—it admits of any color, it will carry any veil, it can be made at any price, or of any material, and—that such felicity should be attainable to husbands!—it will pack in any box.

"The bandbox, that impossible article of luggage which nobody would carry—even couriers refused at it—which nobody could protect from the smash it was made to invite, which nobody cared abandon, and which always had to be replaced after a day's journey, is extinct—as extinct as those marvellous contrivances used in posting days, and called Imperials, and in which only lady novelists nowadays believe. Their aristocratic heroines always carry them on railway journeys, and somehow or other get them under the seat. There is not a woman in Western Europe who is not the prettier for the bonnet of to-day, and we would wish it an eternity of duration, but that, in the first place, the natural man has a capacity of being bored by fineness; and in the second, there is a possibility of a still better change.

HOODS PROPOSED.

"Suppose the bonnet glides into the hood—we mean the hood and not the mantilla. We have doubts about the mantilla. The milliner counsels who write on fashions say it is coming in all but the walking costumes, but that will do. So are emeralds instead of opals, but people will buy neither, nor mantillas either. The point for the philosopher in dress is the bonnet, or rather head covering which the majority of cultivated Western women are likely to wear in the street, and we see hopeful signs that it may by possibility be the hood, the only head-dress ever worn by women which really covers the head, which can be made of any thickness or any material, which allows of any arrangement of the hair, which requires no separate packing or carriage, and which enables its wearers to be covered or uncovered without tedious processes of preparation.

"With the hood five seconds will fit a lady for the streets, a saving of at least ten per cent. of the available time of half the human race. Healthy, convenient, and cheap, or costly at discretion, the hood has every artistic recommendation. It frames the picture to perfection, with a frame of any fitting breadth or color, and it preserves, as no bonnet except the poke has ever done, that distinction between indoor and outdoor costume, that reserve in display which, above all things, keeps up the charm of feminine variety. It suits all complexions and all ages, being in fact itself of every age, the very same hood which looks *piquante* on a girl looking grave and quiet on the matron of forty-five. No bonnet has that quality, and the grand reason why bonnets are so often condemned by artists is that fashion requires them to be all alike, while nature insists on as many shades of meaning in them as there are years in a woman's life."

IMPORTANT TO INFANTS.—Miss Alice Cary has conferred a favor on parents, male and female, by the ingenious invention of a new name for a girl. It is not merely a new name, but is also a pretty name—and romantic withal. It is "Marybel," and is the title of four pretty verses, in one of which the poet [illegible] he got a tumble, thus:—

We met in the dim, delicious gr[illegible]
I and my beautiful Marybel,
And straight in her honeyed e[illegible]
And there I drowned dead in lo[illegible]

The swain who thus succumbe[illegible] to have committed saccharine suicide. The last line reminds us of Captain Cuttle consoling Florence Dombey for the loss of Walter Gay:—"He's drownded, pretty, ain't he? Poor Wal'r!"

DEATH OF A GIANT.—Richard Meek, who died on the 31st ult., at Yetholm, England, was the tallest policeman in the kingdom, his height being 6 feet 10 inches in his stockings

---

—A great thinker says that "egotism is an infirmity that perpetually grows upon a man, till at last he cannot bear to think of anything but himself, nor even to suppose that others do."

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1850, AND BEFOR[illegible]

JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

6 15 stuth t8 15

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY!

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 13

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 15 thstu3m

THE GRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY

PURCHASED THE [illegible] OF

NEW [illegible]CIAL.

NEW [illegible]SIONED HAVE

REG[illegible]

LE[illegible]SIX PER CENT.

[illegible]ISTERED LOAN

OF THE

HIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

[illegible]ACCRUED INTEREST FR[illegible]M JULY 1.

[illegible]URE secured by a first mortgage on the [illegible] LOAN road, constructed and to be constructed from the southern boundary of [illegible]auch Chunk to the Delaware River [illegible]ong their bridge across the said river [illegible]Easton, as of construction, together with all the [illegible]s, rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining [illegible]the said Railroad and Bridge.

[illegible]es of the mortgage may be had on application [illegible]e office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

[illegible]W STATE LOAN.

SIX PER CENT

[illegible]LOAN,

Free f[illegible] Stat

and Municipal Taxatty,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m[illegible]

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,00

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1[illegible] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,

Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, CASHIER.

6 21 fmwlmrp

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GAS STOVES FOR

COOKING AND HEATING.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,

PRICE, 75 CENTS,

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 102 JONES Alley.

CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR

CLOTHING HALL.

S. E. COR. SECOND AND MARKET STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.

AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.

5 30 3t

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE UNION FOR NEW ORLEANS,

Will be detained until SATURDAY, July 6, at 8 A. M.

Freight is now being received at her wharf, and will be stowed below Spruce street.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 28 6t No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, July 6
CITY OF LONDON.....Wednesday, July 10
ETNA.....Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 24

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency, Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The steamship THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. F. N. Cooksey
CHATAHOOCHATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Morse.
SAN SENORA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

The Steamers of this port every two weeks alternately, Pier 18 (second wharf above Walnut street), and Savannah returning, for freight and passage only.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, June 29.

THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, July 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 314 Spruce street).

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Agents at New Orleans, Delaware avenue and Jackson st. wharf.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

The steamship TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain A. WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob M. Jennings.

The steamship WYOMING will leave the above port on Saturday, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., or the first Saturday from Arch street wharf, at 4 o'clock A. M.,

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will run as a semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken to all points in connection with the Georgia Centreen for Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, will be issued to the principal points on this road and its connections, from the

PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES,

on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Good to return until 6th of July, inclusive.

These Excursions will afford a capital opportunity of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Lehigh Valley, and enjoying the grand and beautiful scenery of the Upper Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, while being assured of good accommodations in the first-class hotels at the various points of interest along the route.

Trains leave Berks Street Depot at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 and 5:20 P. M. [6 26 7t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2'50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1'75; Children, $1'25.

Freight will be received until 8:30 A. M.
6 26 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
PHILIP WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 w3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
C. C. LELAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 2000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,

July 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 2000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Childrens' wear, to close consignments for the present season, when buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

THE LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

July 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 26 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday,

July 2, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

TRUSTEES' SALE:—
50 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS:—
$500 United States 10-40 Bond.
$10,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bond.
30 shares Fame Insurance Company.
24 shares Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company (William M. Baird, President).
5 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
15 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (reorganized).

REAL ESTATE SALE, JULY 2.

Business Stand—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2119 Ridge avenue.

MODERN RESIDENCE, Forty-first street, south of Sansom—lot 50 feet front, 150 feet deep. Has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

TWO-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Camden, N. J.

BUILDING LOT, Eighth street, south of Reed.

Assignees' Peremptory Sale—MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1632 North Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue.

WELL-SECURED GROUND-RENT, $40 a year.

Peremptory Sale—VALUABLE PROPERTY of the Grant Oil Company, viz:—

TRACT OF LAND, Tionesta township, Venango county, Pa.

TRACT OF LAND, Oakland township, Venango county, Pa.

TRACT OF LAND, Sugar Creek township, Venango county, Pa.

COTTAGE and LOT OF GROUND, Oil City, Venango county, Pa.

MORTGAGE for $1000. [6 29 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
Imported direct from England.
On Monday and Tuesday,

July 1 and 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of first-class electro silver-plated goods, direct from the house of Messrs. Fisher & Co., Paternoster Works, Sheffield, England. The assortment comprises—Engraved, raised, chased and embossed tea and coffee services; epergne and candelabra chased and fluted dish covers; entree dishes; corner dishes; soup tureens; liquor stands; breakfast and table castors; pickle stands; cake, fruit, and bread baskets; tea waiters, 20 to 26 inches; salvers, 8 to 16 inches; urns; kettles, with stands; ice pitchers, etc.

Also, cases of dessert and fruit knives; fish carvers; butter coolers; ivory handle dinner and tea knives; table and dessert spoons of every variety; soup, sauce, and toddy ladles; butter knives pickle forks; mustard and pepper stands; knife rests; sugar baskets; toast racks, etc.

The goods will be open for examination on Saturday. [6 28 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1,084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
683 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
622 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
534 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc. [illegible] new and in good condition.

The above articles are [illegible] the same time and place a small [illegible] quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

There will also be sold [illegible]RT VAN VLIET, Terms of sale—Cash. [illegible]M. General U. S. A.

STEWA[illegible]
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY [illegible] EQUIPAGE, [illegible]ORK.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING [illegible]le 19, 1867.
No. 9 BROADWAY, N[illegible]

Will be sold at Public A[illegible]ale, at the Depot of Army Clothing and E[illegible] CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July [illegible]owing described property:—

25,234 pair Machine-[illegible]ed Boots.
58,289 pair machine-[illegible]ed Boots.
13,500 pairs of Wall Tents.
6,900 pairs of Common [illegible]ts.
18,000 pairs of Hospital Te[illegible]
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents at the depot
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen [illegible] ten days and further information obtained. [illegible]e taken.

Terms—Cash in Government funds [illegible] days cent. down, and balance before goods are [illegible] from the depot, which must be within TEN [illegible] of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

[illegible]231 MARKET STREET,

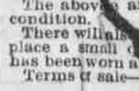
[illegible]rt for sale a large stock of

[illegible]are and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

[illegible]KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2125 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately, [illegible]000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY,

July 1, will include—
HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1717 Pine street.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Estate of Casper W. Pennock, deceased—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1015 Sergeant street.
SAME ESTATE—Valuable property, Hotel, Dwelling, and Stables, Nos. 713 and 715 Spring Garden street.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 25 by 115 feet, west side of Sixteenth street, above Catharine.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 25 by 105 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth.
SAME ESTATE—Triangular lot of ground, 90 by 175 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, adjoining the above.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 67 feet front, east side of Sixteenth street, north of Catharine.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Valuable Hotel Property, with large lot, 48 by 200 feet, No. 3121 and 3123 Chesnut street, adjoining the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad depot.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 3447 and 3449 Sansom street. [6 22 7t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, SOUTH EAST and SIXTEENTH Streets.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the easterly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 67 feet 9 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 67 feet 9 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width 112 feet to a 20 feet wide street called Holly street. Two fronts.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 160 feet 6 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 55 feet 9½ inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, on the north line thereof, 109 feet 4 inches, and on the south line thereof 130 feet, more or less.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, at the distance of 63 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 47 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street, 105 feet.

IV.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, adjoining No. 5, at the distance of 100 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the 26th Ward or the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 30 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Sixteenth street 105 feet.

V.

All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, beginning at a point at the distance of 120 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the 26th Ward of the City of Philadelphia; thence extending northward in a line parallel with said Sixteenth street 174 feet 7½ inches; thence southwestwardly 198 feet 7 inches to a point in the north line of said Catharine street; thence eastwardly along said Catharine street 90 feet to the place of beginning.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1717 PINE Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, at the distance of 118 feet westward from the west side of Seventeenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Pine street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width 70 feet, to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof, into a three-story double back buildings, parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor; sitting room, bath room, and every convenience. Is in excellent order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-third of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, HOTEL, WELLINGS, and STABLES, Nos. 713 and 715 SPRING GARDEN Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold, at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those two certain four-story brick dwellings (now occupied as a hotel), two-story stables, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, at the distance of 81 feet 4½ inches eastward from Franklin street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing together in front or breadth on said Spring Garden street 84 feet 6 inches, and extending of that width northward between lines at right angles with Spring Garden street 114 feet 3¼ inches to a 20 feet wide street called Wistar street. No. 715 has large three-story back buildings. It is a valuable property, either as a hotel or for store purposes. Buildings were erected in the most substantial manner, with the modern conveniences, and can be readily divided as two properties.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S ESTATE.
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1015 SERGEANT Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain two-story brick Messuage or Tenement, with at attics, and two-story double back buildings, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1015, on the north side of a certain forty-feet wide street called Sergeant street, formerly Castle street, which runs westward from Tenth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the Tenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Sergeant street 16 feet 6 inches, and extending in length or depth northward 92 feet.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion.....6'00 A
Mail.....7'3[illegible]
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.....9
Express (through in two hours).....
Atlantic Accommodation.....

RETURNING—LEAVES AT[illegible]
Special Excursion.....
Mail.....
Freight.....
Express (through in two [illegible]
Accommodation.....
Junction Accommodat[illegible]
diate Stations leaves V[illegible]
Returning leaves Jack[illegible]
HADDONFIELD A[illegible]
Leaves Vine street [illegible]
Leave Haddonfie[illegible]

SUNDAY
Leaves Vine
4 40 P. M.
Fare to At[illegible]
only for the day
Tickets for
Local Express
and at No. 828 C[illegible]
The Philadelp[illegible]
CHESNUT Stre[illegible]
of the city and
at Atlantic City.
6 24 1f

FAST FREIG[illegible]
SYLVANI[illegible]
handy City, Mount[illegible]
on Lehigh Valley
By new arrangem[illegible]
is enabled to give [illegible]
consigned to the abo[illegible]
Goods delivered at
S. E. Cor. of
before 5P. M., will re[illegible]
mei, Manayunk, [illegible]
ney and Wyoming Val[illegible]
ceeding day.
6 26 1m

WEST JER[illegible]
SUNDAY MAIL T[illegible]
Commencing SU[illegible]
MAIL AND PA[illegible]
delphia, foot of [illegible]
Returning leave Vi[illegible]
principal Statio[illegible]
Fare, 25c.
and train on[illegible]
6 20 19 1

PRIV[illegible]
The [illegible]
Cleanlines[illegible]
6 10[illegible]

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EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE CONVOCATION IN ROME.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE BISHOPS PRESENT—PAPAL INFERENCES FROM THE ATTENDANCE—THE SITUATION OF THE CHURCH.

ROME, June 27.—His Holiness Pope Pius IX held a public Consistory this day, Thursday, at which there were over four hundred Catholic Bishops, coming from every part of the world. The Pope delivered an allocution to the assembled prelates, in the course of which he praised their great zeal in coming to Rome from such distances, and thus evincing their attachment and devotional obedience to the Holy See. He said that the example shown to the world by the union of the Church at large in its celebration of the canonization of the martyrs of Japan and the eighteenth centenary anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, would show forth to the enemies of the chair of Peter the immense power which the Church wields on earth.

His Holiness confirmed the Papal condemnation of the errors of the act of October 20, 1865, and also expressed his desire to convoke at an early day a general council of the Bishops, with a view to deliberate in the best means of repairing the evils which oppress the Church just now. The Holy Father closed the allocution by imparting the Pontifical benediction.

THE UNION

...evening.—There are a great many arrivals of Catholic prelates and clergymen and laymen, who come to take part and witness the ceremonies of Saturday and Monday next, and the canonization rites which are to follow.

At this moment there are four hundred and ... archbishops and bishops, with about thirty thousand clergymen and members of the different religious orders in the Eternal City. From the United States of America are ... Archbishops Spalding, of Baltimore; Kenrick, of St. Louis; Odin, of New Orleans; Purcell, of Cincinnati; and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, with twenty-two bishops and other American dioceses in British territory and the Union.

When the Pope received the American prelates and clergy at audience, they presented him with two hundred thousand dollars in gold.

They also presented a model of the American yacht Henrietta in silver, the yacht being laden ... with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, contributed by the people of the archiepiscopal province of Cincinnati.

The presentation of the model of the yacht was made to his Holiness by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., Bisop of Philadelphia. The Pope, who was in excellent humor, lifting the exquisite model of the yacht Henrietta from the case, said, with a gracious smile, "*Non navigare?*" "It is not a steamer!" or, as the words have been more freely translated by the persons here, "It is not all vapor or steam" America, alluding to the golden cargo on ...

...g to the clergy, his Holiness said that ... only pleasant words to say to the Ame... present and absent. He complimented ... their progress, religious and civil, in ... cheerful manner, and spoke in the ... ghest terms of General Rufus King, ... of the United States in Rome, and of ... father, Professor King, who now lies at the ... death.

...e lost Reverend Archbishops Spalding ... Purcell, of Baltimore and Cincinnati, have ... joined on the committee charged to pre... a ply on behalf of the Catholic world to ... allocution.

...is council will probably meet in November. ...rchbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will have ...igned to him a post of honor on the right ...d of the Pope at the grand St. Peter's cere... ...y on Saturday.

...ery attention, in fact, is being shown to ...Americans, bishops and others.

ITALY.

...

STATISTICS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Complete returns for the month of June to the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department, corroborate fortify the statements relative to wheat ... facts which we have heretofore given. A careful analysis of information from all the States shown that the total acreage in wheat is 10... per cent. greater than last year. In a majority of the States the breadth of Winter wheat is quite as wide as usual, and that of Spring wheat much greater. In the Ohio Valley the acreage of Winter wheat is less by 12 or 15 per cent., with a very heavy increase of Spring sowing. The States showing any material decrease of acreage of Winter wheat are Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and Texas. A large increase is indicated in Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and in the South generally, and a slight advance is shown in the New England and Middle States. The increase in breadth of Spring wheat in certain States is as follows:—

Ohio	87 per cent.	Michigan	16 per cent.
Indiana	48 per cent.	Missouri	31 per cent.
Illinois	25 per cent.	Iowa	28 per cent.
Minnesota	35 per cent.	Kansas	30 per cent.
Wisconsin	15 per cent.	Nebraska	90 per cent.

The facts indicating the condition of the crop are still more encouraging. The following table shows the average improvement upon last year:—

Ohio	100 per cent.	Missouri	30 per cent.
Indiana	75 per cent.	Kentucky	53 per cent.
[illegible]	80 per cent.	Virginia	100 per cent.
[illegible]	22 per cent.	N. Carolina	40 per cent.
[illegible]	7 per cent.	Tennessee	30 per cent.
[illegible]	15 per cent.		

The other States, excepting Texas, make a favorable comparison with last year. It is too early to estimate the final result of the harvest; but with average success in ripening, the crop ought not to be less than 200,000,000 bushels. An average acreage of winter barley has been sown in a majority of the States. A decrease of five per cent. is estimated for New York; Ohio, eight per cent.; Indiana, three per cent.; an increase in Tennessee of ten per cent., and in Arkansas of twenty-five per cent. On the whole there is a very slightly diminished breadth of winter barley, but the increase of the spring sowing will compensate for the deficiency. The condition of clover is good throughout the country—unusually fine in Ohio and the Middle and New England States. In Pennsylvania it is somewhat better than in New York; and in Maine and Massachusetts more, comparatively, flourishing as compared with last year, than in the remainder of New England. The acreage of oats is larger than usual; in the West, Ohio is the only State which cannot show an increase. The crop is somewhat variable in condition; in the South far above an average; in New York, 10 per cent. below; in Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; in Kentucky, 14 per cent. In the West, generally, the prospect is better than last year.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Yellow Fever—Rumor that General Sheridan is to be Superseded by General Rousseau—Alleged Internal Revenue Frauds.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—One death from yellow fever is reported to-day. The disease has not as yet assumed an epidemic shape.

A rumor is current in official circles that General Sheridan is soon to be superseded, and General L. H. Rousseau is named as his successor. The report, though premature, has gained sufficient credence to be editorially commented upon as a matter of fact.

Extensive transactions in the evasion of the internal revenue tax are reported, and the matter is being investigated by the proper authorities. From the fact that certain officials are in some degree implicated, it is quite likely, however, that the facts of the case will be smoothed in masks of official verbiage. The principal frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated by the whisky distillers here, both by inadequate returns and by sending whisky to Matamoras and Havana for rectification, and evading the tax on manufacture.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSION.—THE Exercises of Sabbath ... BAPTISTCHURCH, ... EVENING, July 2, ... HALL, THIR... Addresses by Rev. ... PERKINS, Esq., and ... exercises by the scholars. 6 29 3t*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between LOCUST and SPRUCE. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. Strangers provided for.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, of Illinois.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. BERG, from New Brunswick.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow Morning and Evening by Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, former Pastor of this city.

WESTERN HOME CHURCH, TWENTIETH and WALNUT Streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Experience Meeting at [illegible] o'clock. Seats free.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Rev. [illegible] CLEVELAND at 8 P. M. Rev. [illegible]

SPRING GARDEN CHURCH, THIRTEENTH ... lace.—Rev. N. B. BALDWIN will ... BAPTIST ... at 10½ A. M. Rev. L. P. HOBART, ... Street, above Wallace, will preach his Second Anniversary Sermon To-morrow, P. M.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor of the EIGHTH Street ... BAPTIST CHURCH, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. ... nection with the ...

REV. [illegible] To-morrow Morning ... TABERNACLE ... EPHRAIM Street, west of [illegible] ... QUEEN and 7½ P. M. ... Schools at 2 P. M.

REV. [illegible] ... in the ... FRONT Street, ... and Evening.

THE ... will preach in ... CHAPEL, ... Evening. Service ...

REV. W. P. ... preach in ATHENÆUM, TENTH Street, above Jefferson at 3½ o'clock. Come and ...

PRINCIPAL ... will preach in the ... SOR. SUNDAY ... THE INTERMEDIATE ... day Evening. ... GREEN Street, below Broad, Sunday Evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1yp

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE of authority in me vested, I hereby make known and proclaim that by reason of an election, held on the 2d day of May last past, by the members of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, and by subsequent judicial proceedings upon the application of parties in interest, the said Association has been [illegible] the "COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA."

JOHN M. ... BUCHMAN, President.
6 29 6t

THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION.

Awards to American Exhibitors.

PARIS, June 28.—The following is the official list of awards to Americans to be given at the Great Exposition, on Monday, July 1. The awards are given in the order in which the recipients will be made:—

GRAND PRIZES.

Chapin, of Mass., for well-conducted factory.
Professor Hughes, of Kentucky, for printing telegraph.
Cyrus W. Field, of New York, promoter of the submarine ocean telegraphy.
Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, sanitary collections.

GOLD MEDALS.

Sweeney & Sons, of New York city, pianos.
Steinway & Sons, of New York and Boston, pianos.
Wm. H. White, of Philadelphia, artificial teeth, etc.
Lawrence Woollen Mills, San Francisco, blankets, cloths, etc.
Reichsett & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., for fine jewelry.
Henry Haupt, of Philadelphia, Pa., for steam drill tunnel machine.
Baldwin, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, wringing machines.
Hon. A. Justice, of Philadelphia, power hammer.
Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company, Baltimore, ingot and sheet copper.
Pennsylvania Oil Company, Philadelphia, Western Virginia petroleum.
Fairbanks & Co., New York, railroad scales.
Sherring, Farrel & Sherman, New York, fire proof ...

...rtment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., ... of the United States.
...Sandusen, model of Fleetwing.
...p Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, machine tools.
...e & Wilson, of New York city, sewing ...
...owe, of New York city, inventor of sewing ...

SILVER MEDALS.

...d, Philadelphia, of New York, oil painting; Mason ...oll, New York, organs; J. K. Barnes, Surgeon of the United States Army, military ...cius; Wm. Wales, of Fort Lee, N. J., ...ect glasses; Clark Thread Company, ...threads; S. Fournier, of New Orleans, ...ting tell-tale clocks, etc.; Colt's ...facturing Company, of Hartford, ...E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, ...ing firearms; Smith & Wesson, ...firearms and metallic ...; Company, of ...; Company, of ...ique, of San ...; minerals; ...; Cal., collec... Co., of Pitts... New York, ...; Philadelphia, ...ton-Hole ...chine; ...

...

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

AT

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

IRRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING, on

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and Addresses delivered by distinguished speakers, who will be announced hereafter. [6 29 3t

NOTE.—Ministers are specially requested to announce this meeting from their pulpits to-morrow.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.

No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Catalogues furnished on application. [6 28 fam1m4p

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price $1.25, for sale at the College.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.

On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the INGOT MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable from the profits, on and after July 1, 1867, to the Stockholders of record June 30, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 334 WALNUT Street.

By order. [6 29 3t*] R. R. FITTS, Secretary.

FIFTH STREET MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

The Public, and those specially interested, are informed that the Whole Market will be opened on MONDAY next, July 1.

Persons desirous of renting Stalls have an opportunity now of selecting good locations.

FARMERS will find in this Market a place of ready sale for all the products their farms yield. 6 27 3t*

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.

The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.

The Stockholders of the above Companies and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for new stock, at par, in the proportion of one [illegible] old shares, whether full or part paid, [illegible] of Stock, and receipts for fractional [illegible] ready for delivery August 1, 1867, for fractions when Certificates of stock will be given [illegible] presented at this office for dividend [illegible] until so converted, will not receive the payment on the Any Stockholder may possess [illegible] September 1, 1867, by paying shares so to be taken in full, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid STOCKTON, Treasurer.

6 27 6t RICHARD

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 28 5w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from

SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 tf3

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements. JAMES S. COX,
6 21 President.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share, which was due and payable on the 1st day of June, 1867, are hereby notified that the same will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on and after the 1st day of July, 1867, and that all such instalments remaining unpaid on the 15th day of July, 1867, will be declared forfeited, and the stock sold according to the by-laws of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN C. ... Secretary.
6 25 6t

The Coupons for interest on bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 208 SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 11t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.

6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE,—

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 28, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

6 29 3t* HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 5 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

E. McCLAIN'S CERINE OMNIBUS SOAP

It cures all cutaneous eruptions.
It entirely dissipates tan and sunburn.
It renders the skin clear and transparent.
It is valuable for the washing of infants.
It changes a bilious complexion into [illegible].
It prevents the skin from chapping.
It is prepared by

6 15 6t W. E. McCLAIN & CO., Perfumers, No. 334 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine.

IN NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST, the Earth, there is no specific superior to the water of the Seltzer Spring. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is an improvement upon that world-renowned remedy for indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. It is at once mild, thorough, and infallible.

NO DRUG STORE IS WITHOUT IT. 6 20 1uths3t4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing have yielded under a shock [illegible] and deterrent medicine [illegible]

6 25 1uthsw

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and fairness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Of your druggist. 5 25 4t

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 294, for [illegible] shares preferred stock in the name of [illegible]

Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. CHARLES [illegible]
6 6 6t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT

I. J. TAY[illegible]
JEWEL[illegible]

The attention of the public is invited to the [illegible] comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT [illegible] offered at
CLOCKS.

And all articles appertaining [illegible] reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND [illegible] 6 ths3mrp

C. B. [illegible]
JEWELER,
[illegible] CHESNUT.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

S. E. CORNER [illegible]
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES,
DIAMONDS.
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ALL [illegible] JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
WATCHES [illegible] attention paid to Manufacturing all articles.
[3 21 thsm

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,

Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory,
No. 33 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 1mtu&thsmrp] Manufactory, No. 33 S. THIRD St.
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 1t

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. No. 121 N. TWENTIETH Street, above Arch (opposite St. Clement's Church). Now vacant. Open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $11,500. 6 29 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—IN CAMDEN, N. J., COTTAGE, WITH LARGE GARDEN. Immediate possession.

A fine cottage, fourteen rooms, fountain in front yard, and large garden in the rear, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees; for rent until 1st of April next. Location No. 413 N. SECOND Street.

Apply to JOSEPH J. READ,
No. 111 MARKET Street,
11* Camden, N. J.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf4p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 22

NEW REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

YIELDING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable quarterly, free from Tax, for sale in sums to suit, at 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

BACON & WARDER,
6 27 thstu6t* NO. 218½ WALNUT ST.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PEABODY MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAY, JULY 6TH, EARLES' GALLERIES, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET. [6 27 7trp

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—In order to close out the balance of our Summer stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.

6 28 1w MRS. E. HENRY, No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

TURNIP SEEDS—ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also, Snap-Short Beans, Sugar Corn, Endive, Pickling Cucumber, and other Seeds in season.

H. A. DREER, Seed Warehouse,
11* No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 tsmw1yp Philadelphia.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

TO

CROQUET PLAYERS.

GAMES

$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
6 19 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.